MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXIII. WEDNESDAY, January 21, 1807. Number 1111.

BOWYER'S
POPULAR AND INTERESTING
Historic Lottery,
WITHOUT A POSSIBILITY OF THE LEAST LOSS!!
CONTAINING
One Thousand four Hundred and Fifty-one Capital Prizes.

EVERY TICKET not drawn one of the capital Prizes will, nevertheless, be entitled to, and the Holder will fairly and honourably receive, the full amount of the original cost of the TICKET in beautiful ENGRAVINGS, most of them new subjects never yet published; and the Purchasers may be satisfied of receiving no other Engravings for the Blanks but those of the very *first Class*; Specimens of the whole are now exhibiting at the Historic Gallery, Pall Mall; and No, 73, *Cornhill;*

And of these they are warranted to receive fine impressions.—List of the Prizes, for the first drawn Ticket, value Ten Thousand Pounds.

		VALUE.		
No. of Prizes.	—All the Pictures composing the Historic Gallery in Pall Mall, painted by the Members of the Royal Academy, and have cost the Proprietor, as proved before the Committees in both Houses of Parliament.	8,433	4	0
	Four sets of the History of England, at 73l. 10s. each.	294	0	0
	Four sets of ditto, the Plates on India Paper, at 147l.	588	0	0
	Four sets of the Engravings, at 50l. each Copy.	200	0	0
	Four sets of the Historical Engravings, at 24l. 10s. each set.	98	0	0
	Four sets of the Etchings of the above Work, at thirty Guineas each.	126	0	0
	Four sets of Views in Egypt, Palestine, &c. at 25l. 4s.	100	16	0
	One large Picture of the battle of the Nile, by R. Smirke, jun. [illegible] by [illegible]	160	0	0
		10,000	0	0
300	*For the Second to the three Hundred and First drawn Ticket, both inclusive.*—Three Hundred Prizes, each Prize to consist of a complete set of the History of England, in seventy Numbers at one Guinea each Number. This Work contains nearly 200 Engravings, has cost upwards of 68,000l. and is deemed the most magnificent Work in Europe. Three Hundred Prizes therefore, at 73l. 10s. each, the Price to subscribers, is	22,050	0	0
500	*For the Three Hundred and Second to the Eight Hundred and First drawn Ticket, both inclusive.*—Five Hundred Prizes, each Prize consist of a complete set of Engravings, being near two hundred in number, and which form the entire embellishments to the splendid work of the History of England, at the price to subscribers, being 50l. per set	25,000	0	0
150	*For the Eight Hundred and Second to the Nine Hundred and Fifty-first drawn Ticket, both inclusive.*—One Hundred and Fifty Prizes, each of these Prizes to consist of a complete set of the Historical Engravings to the above work, at 24l. 10s. each set.	3,675	0	0
300	*For the Nine Hundred and Fifty-second to the Twelve Hundred and Fifty-first drawn Ticket, both inclusive.*—Three Hundred Prizes. Each of these Prizes to consist of a series of four Engravings; 29 inches high, by 17 inches wide, to commemorate the four great Naval Victories of the late war; and containing near one hundred Portraits of the Admirals and Captains who were engaged in those National Atchievements. The work is done up in boards, with a History of each Action, printed by Bensley, at the Subscription price of 9 Guineas, is	2,835	0	0
200	*For the Twelve Hundred and Fifty second to the Fourteen Hundred and Fifty first drawn Ticket both inclusive*——Two Hundred Prizes. Each of these Prizes to consist of a complete copy of a magnificent and interesting Work, just finished, of views in Egypt, Palestine, and other parts of the Ottoman Empire, from the celebrated collection of Drawings in the possession of Sir Robert Ainslie, Bart. in 2 Vols. Folio, containing ninety-six Views, beautifully coloured to imitate the original Drawings; with a History of those countries. At the Subscription price, per copy, of twenty-four Guineas, is	5,040	0	0
1,451	Capital Prizes	£. 68,000	0	0
20,549	Tickets, which if not drawn either			
22,000	Tickets of the Capital Prizes abovementioned, will, nevertheless be entitled to new, and beautiful Engravings, of the estimated value of 3 Guineas, being the price of each Ticket.			

Lottery Continued,

The whole of the collection is by the act vested in Trustees for the holders of the Tickets.

Tickets which may not be drawn in Capital Prizes.

The sets of Prints appropriated to those Tickets will be numbered from 1452 to 22,000 both inclusive, and will be determined by allotting to the holder of the ticket which shall be drawn the One thousand four hundred and fifty-second, the set numbered 1452, and to the holder of the ticket which shall be drawn the One thousand Four hundred and fifty-third, the set numbered 1453, and so on to the last drawn of the Twenty-two thousand tickets. If any person purchasing more than one ticket should become possessed of duplicate of these Engravings, Mr. Bowyer hereby engages to exchange them for others of equal value in his collection.

☞ The manner in which Mr. Bowyer has conducted the splendid undertakings, he has had the honour of submitting to the Public, will, he trusts, entitle him to the highest confidence with regard to his engagements in this Lottery. It is well known that all his Engravings are of the first respectability; however, to remove every possibility of doubt, and that the public may be perfectly satisfied respecting these Engravings, the whole of them are now exhibiting, gratis, at the Historic Gallery, Pall Mall, and No. 73, Cornhill.

The following subjects form a part of them, and are entirely new, never having yet been published.

Matrimony, Confirmation, Christening, and the Lord's Supper.—These four Engravings are executed by Meadows, from four of the most beautiful drawings ever made by Mr. Westal. Size of the plates 24 Inches by 18.

The tired soldier and its companion.—From the two celebrated Pictures by Opie, which were exhibited two years ago at the Royal Academy. Size of the Plates 24 Inches by 19.

The young cottager and companion.—From two exquisite pictures by Gainsborough, size of the Plates 28 Inches by 20.

Rural Innocence, cottage cares.—From two very fine Pictures by Sir Francis Bourgeois. Size 28 Inches by 20.

The Blind Hermit.—From an interesting picture by Stothard. Size 28 Inches by 20.

Winter and Cottagers, Summer and Fishing.—From beautiful Pictures by Morland. Size 24 Inches by 19.

Woodcutter and six other Engravings.—Size 22 Inches by 18. All from drawings by Morland.

Fishermen going out ditto Returning.—From 2 pictures by Bigg. Size 24 Inches by 19.

The rest of the Engravings are equally beautiful and interesting have been very recently published.

A few Tickets, in the above Lottery, having been sent out for sale to Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Co. they will be sold at their Office, at ten Pagodas each, until the 31st Instant.

Madras, 6th January, 1807.

Europe Investment.

GEORGE BOLD,
RESPECTFULLY BEGS LEAVE
TO ACQUAINT HIS FRIENDS
AND THE PUBLIC,
THAT HE HAS PURCHASED
THE WELL CHOSEN
INVESTMENT
OF
ROBERT RANKEN, Esq.
CHIEF OFFICER,
OF THE
HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP,
MARCHIONESS OF EXETER,
AND WHICH WILL BE EXPOSED
FOR SALE,
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,
AFTER LANDED.

Fort St. George, 21st January, 1807.

For Sale,
At John Branson's
COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,
FORMING A PART OF THE
INVESTMENT
OF
Thos. Jones, Esq.
COMMANDER,
OF THE
HON'BLE COMPANY's SHIP
TOTTENHAM,

CLARET from the Houses of Gledstanes & Nisbett, Maxwell & Key & Urquhart and Robertson,	per dozen,	11	0	0
Port wine from Gledstanes and Nisbitt,		7	0	0
Hock from Harper,	ditto,	14	0	0
Champaigne from Bridges,	ditto,	25	0	0

OILMAN's STORES.

Sallad Oil,	ditto,	6	0	0
Essence Anchovie Ground Stopper bottles,	ditto,	8	0	0
Quins Sauce, Gavice Coratch, Camp Vinegar and Harvey's sauce,	ditto,	7	22	0
Mushroom Ketchup,	ditto,	6	0	0
Walnut do.	ditto,	6	22	0
French Capers,	ditto,	7	22	0
Do. Olives,	ditto,	5	0	0
Mustard in lb. bottles,	ditto,	5	0	0
Pickles of Sort, per square,		1	11	0
Pearl Barley,	per lb.	0	6	0

GROCERY.

Turkey Figs,	per lb.	0	16	0
Imperial Plumb,	ditto,	0	27	40

CONFECTIONARY.

Jams and Jellies in 2lb Jars,	per Jar,	1	22	0
Do. Do. in 3lb do.	do.	2	11	0
Lozenges, Comfits &c.	per Decanter,	1	33	0
Large bottles of Brandy fruit with Ground Shoppers,	each	3	11	0

BOOTS and SHOES.

Hessian Boots,	per Pair,	7	0	0
Walking Shoes,	do.	2	0	0

SADLERY.

Gibson's Cavalry Saddles with Holsters &c. compleat,	each,	45	[illegible]	0

SPARE HARNESSES.

Sets of Plated Buggy Harness Furniture compleat,	each,	15	0	0
Plated Portsmouth Bitt, Bradoon and Curb,		5	0	0
Plated Stirrup Irons,	per Pair.	2	16	40
Plated Spurs,	ditto,	1	22	0

CLOTHS.

Superfine Thick Scarlet Cloth	per y[illegible],	6	0	0
Do. Cavalry Grey,	dit[illegible]	5	[illegible]	0
Do. Scarlet Queens Cloth	dit[illegible]	5	[illegible]	0
Do. Military Yellow,	di[illegible]	4	[illegible]	0
Do. White Cassimere,	di[illegible]	2	[illegible]	40
Do. Blue Do.	di[illegible]	2	5	40
10¾ Blankets,	[illegible]	4	0	0
11½ ditto,	d[illegible]	5	11	0
Super Stout Blankets,	[illegible]to	7	0	0
Stout Green Baize,	per y[illegible],	0	30	0
Small Boat Coat[illegible]	[illegible]	5	11	0
Large do.	d[illegible]	7	0	0

AND
A GEN[illegible]AL ASSORTM[illegible]T
OF
OTHER EUROPE ARTICLES,
AT VERY [illegible]DERATE PRICES,
And [illegible] high Order.

J. B. has also for sale, Excellent Madeira, Brandy, Gin, French Claret, &c.

For Sale on Commission,
By John Branson,

A FEW Maunds of BENGAL POTATOES, just received, at per Maund of 82 lbs. for One and a half Pagodas.

For Sale on Commission.
By John Branson,

A FEW Mahogany ESCRUITORES, Brass Clamp'd, with Patent Locks, and Secret Drawers, made by Handford.

The Locks are on a new construction, and proved to be superior to Bramah's Patent Locks.

China Goods.

COTTA KISTNAMAH *Chitty*,
AGENT TO THE MORTGAGEES,
FOR A CARGO OF
CHINA GOODS,
imported on the
SHIP ORIENT;

GIVES Notice to the Public that he has received orders to make a further Reduction in the Prices thereof, and he begs to offer the Subjoined Rates to the consideration of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement.

To obviate however, the Goods being of bad quality, Cotta Kistnamah Chitty engages to take back all articles which on trial shall not be approved of, and to return the Money.

1 Quarter Chest of Hyson Tea,	35 Pags.
1 Cannister of ditto,	2 Pags.
1 lb. of ditto,	2 Rups.
1 Cannister of Souchong Tea,	2 Pags.
1 lb. of Souchong Tea,	2 Rups.
1 Corge of Broad Brown Nankeens,	16 Pags.
1 Do. of Do. White Do.	16 Pags.
1 Do. of Do. Brown Do. 2d Sort	15 Pags.
1 Do. of Medium White Do.	11 Pags.
1 Do. of Narrow White Do.	8 Pags.
1 Tub of Sugar Candy,	8½ Pags.
1 China Jar of Ginger,	2¼ Pags.
1 Brown Jar of Do.	2 Pags.

Madras Lottery.

THE Drawing of the Second Class being fixed for Monday the 2d day of February next, on which day it will positively commence, the Holders of such Tickets as have not been drawn in the First Class are desired to exchange them before that day, otherwise they will forfeit their chance in the Second Class as notified in the Scheme.

☞ The Tickets of the Second Class are for Sale, at the Government Bank, and at the different Offices.

Madras, January 14, 1807.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
At the Stables adjoining to Mr. Graves's,
ON THE MOUNT ROAD,
If not previously disposed of by Private Sale,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 22d January,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,

THE remainder of the HORSES, lately arrived from Bombay.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
At the Stables adjoining to Mr. Graves's,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 22d January,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A STRONG serviceable Horse, with a neat Bandy, Hood and Harness.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
[illegible]T HIS AUCTION ROOM,
[illegible]RIDAY next, the 23d Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 10 O'CLOCK,

A [illegible]OLLECTION of BOOKS, chiefly Medical.

Catalogues of which will be published.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 26th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 11 O'CL[illegible]
The Effects of an Officer [illegible]eceased.

For Sale on Commission.
BY JAMES DOBBIN,

A CAPITAL GRAND PIANO FORTE, by Longman and Broderip.

FOR SALE,
And may be seen at Mr. Hogg's, on the Mount road,

A VERY Strong Grey Charger, stands 14 hands 3 inches high, thoroughly broke in, and master of any weight. He is warranted sound and worth the attention of any Gentleman in want of a valuable Horse.

TO the EDITOR of the MADRAS COURIER,

SIR,

WHEN the Code of Regulations of the Madras Annuity Society was first circulated, I was induced to make some enquiries, as to the practicability of the plan. It occurred to me at that time, as well as to many others, that it wanted that generality which it seems by your Extraordinary of Saturday 10th Instant, now to have embraced.

I have first endeavored to ascertain the probable number of Deaths that might happen yearly upon an average from the age of 20 to the Age of 50.—This by Simpson's London Table is between 7 and 8 out of 300.

Now I have allowed that for the First Ten years there shall be 10 Annuities granted annually out of 300, that is after one year ten, after two years twenty &c. So that at the end of ten years there shall be one hundred Annuities granted.—But it must also be considered that after and indeed during the ten years some of the annuitants will have fallen off, for we may conclude that one third of the deaths will happen among the annuitants, they being according to the above estimate one third of the original number of subscribers. I think after the expiration of ten years I may justly calculate upon 80 annuities to be granted one year with another.

I have been informed that in the Madras Laudable Society during a period of five years the lapses were only 8 out of 100 whereas I have calculated upon more than double that number.

I have in the following calculations considered that there are 300 Subscribers which I suppose to belong to the first class, (the other classes being in the same proportion) that 100 shall pay in for the whole 20 years at once, 100 shall pay in for ten years, and 100 for five years.

I have calculated the funds only to produce net 6 per Cent. Interest per annum should they produce 8 per Cent. the Society will have it in their power to grant a greater number of annuities yearly.

I have calculated that each annuitant shall be competent to the full amount of 400 £. or 1000 Pagodas per annum; this can hardly be the case as it is to be supposed that 2-3ds of the lapses will happen among those who have only claim to a part of 400£. and not of the whole.

The society will therefore upon the following calculations be able to grant 10,000 Pags. annuities after one year, 20,000 after two years, 30,000 after three years &c. and at the expiration of 12 years the fund will be worth near ten and a half lacs of Pagodas which is sufficient to purchase annuities to the amount of 80,000 Pagodas for 26 years at 6 per cent. Interest.

It is therefore evident that the Madras Annuity society is founded on the best and securest principles and such as cannot fail being productive of the most beneficial effects to the public.

100 members at 3840 for 20 years is		384000
100 at 1920 for 10 years is		192000
100 at 960 for 5 years is		96000
300		672000
1808	6 per cent	40320
200 Subscribers at 192 Pags. for 1807		38400
		750720
10 annuities paid in 1808		10000
		740720
1809	6 per cent	44443
190 Subscribers at 192		36400
		821163
20 annuities paid in 1809		20000
		801163
1810	6 per cent.	48070
180 Subscribers in 1810		34560
		883793
30 annuities in 1810		30000
		853793
1811	6 per cent.	51227
170 Subscribers in 1811		32640
		937660
40 annuities in 1811		40000
		897660
1812	6 per cent.	53860
160 Subscribers in 1812		30720
		982240
50 annuities in 1812		50000
		932240
1813	6 per cent.	55934
150 Subscribers in 1813		28800
		1016974
60 annuities in 1813		60000
		956974
1814	6 per cent.	57418
140 Subscribers in 1814		26880
		1041272
70 annuities in 1814		70000
Carried over		971272

Brought over,		971272
1815	6 per cent.	58276
130 Subscribers in 1815		24960
		1054508
80 annuities in 1815		80000
		974508
1816	6 per cent	58470
120 Subscribers in 1816		23040
		1056018
90 annuities in 1816		90000
		966018
1817	6 per cent.	57961
110 Subscribers in 1817		21120
		1045099
80 annuities in 1817		80000
		965099
1818	6 per cent.	57906
100 Subscribers in 1818		19200
		1042205
80 annuities in 1818		80000
		962205
1819	6 per cent	57732
90 Subscribers in 1819		17280
STAR PAGODAS		1037217

QUEROR.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 21, 1807.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. F. A. Robson, Deputy Commercial Resident at Ganjam.

Mr. R. B. J. Honeyman, Assistant under the Chief Secretary to Government in the Secret, Political and Foreign Departments.

Lieutenant M'Lean, Deputy Post Master at Vellore.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, January 2, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors to the Governor General in Council, dated the 21st May 1806.

PARA. 2. "By our Letter of the 10th July last, you "were informed that we had taken into serious Consideration the state of our Artillery Corps in India, relative "to the establishment of Field Officers attached to the "Battalions; and of the reference made to the late Marquis Cornwallis on the subject of an encreale of that "establishment.

3. "We have learned by a Communication from G. "A. Robinson, Esq. the Private Secretary to the late Governor General, that His Lordship had discussed the "subject, and from a conviction of the propriety and "fairness of the measure we had submitted to his consideration, had determined to adopt it,—We conclude "however from the ever to be lamented death of the "Noble Marquis so soon after his arrival in Bengal, no "steps had been taken to give effect to his Lordship's "sentiments"

4. "Under these circumstances as our conviction of the "expediency and Justice of the augmentation remains "unaltered, and as in their Letter of the 25th July last, "the Governor General and Council very strongly recommended an encreale of Field Officers to the Artillery, with a view, to prevent the slow promotion and "frequent supercessions of the Officers of that Corps, "we now direct that a Second Lieutenant Colonel, and "Second Major be added to each of the Artillery Battalions in our Service at the several Presidencies; and "that the necessary Promotions do accordingly take "place on receipt of our Orders—and in consideration of "the great delay that has unavoidably occurred in these "promotions, and of the augmentations made to the Infantry and Cavalry Regiments in 1804, and 1805, by "which the Lordships complained of by the Artillery "Officers respecting their relative promotion to those of "the other Corps of the Army, have been increased in a "considerable degree, we have resolved that this New "Establishment of Field Officers of the Artillery, "shall be considered as taking effect from the 21st September 1804 at which period four Regiments of Native Infantry were added to each of the Armies, of "Bengal, and Fort St. George."

5. "In regard to allowances we can only permit of "the difference of pay being drawn, by the Officers of "Artillery, to be promoted from the 21st September "1804 in consequence of our present Orders."

His Lordship in Council is pleased to direct that the following promotions shall take place.

ARTILLERY.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Majors John Bell, and James Arthur Tanner, to be Lieutenant colonels; Brevet Majors and Captain Thomas Hayes, and Captains J. C. Scott, John Hammond, and J. W. Freese, to be Majors; Captain Lieutenants P. Grant, James Limond, Patrick G. Blair, and John Noble, to be Captains of Companies; Lieutenant E. M G Showers, C. Hopkinson, G I, Goreham, and C, Cleaveland, to be Captain Lieutenants; and Lieutenant Fireworkers, T. Roberts, and John Bonner to be Lieutenants on the augmentation—date of commissions the 21st September 1804,

Captain Sir John Sinclair, Baronet, to be Major, Captain Lieutenant Anthony Weldon, to be Capt. of a Company, and Lieutenant J, J, Mackintosh, to be captain Lieutenant, in succession to Hammond deceased; date of Commissions the 14th February 1805

Lieutenant Fireworker E, S, Munro to be Lieutenant; —date of Commission 14th March, 1805,

Captain Lieutenant Robert Taylor to be Captain of a Company and Lieutenant Charles Gahagan to be Captain Lieutenant, in succession to Charlton* deceased, date of commission the 11th May 1806,

Captain Lieutenant J. D. Brown, to be Captain of a company, and Lieutenant W, M. Burton, to be Captain Lieutenant in succession to Gourlay, Cashiered,—date of Commissions the 5th of November 1806.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY, SEC. TO GOVT,

By order of the Commander in Chief

(Signed) P, A, AGNEW ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARMY,

FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Sunday last, 18th instant, being the day appointed for the celebration of Her Majesty's Birth, a Royal Salute was fired from the Saluting Battery, of Fort St.George, at Noon, in honor of that event.

This anniversary falling on a Sunday, the usual Cards of Invitation from the Right Honorable LADY WILLIAM BENTINCK, were issued for the 19th, Monday, when a splendid Ball, and an elegant Supper, were given in the Banqueting Room, at which were present, his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Members of Council, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Generals and Staff Officers of the Settlement, the Secretaries to Government, Members of the different Boards, and, generally, all those persons, in the Civil, Military, and Medical Service, of the Honorable Company, resident at the Presidency; the Officers of His Majesty's Army and Navy; the Captains of the Hon. Company's Ships in the Roads; and the principal Inhabitants of Madras, out of the Company's Service. Amongst the most distinguished of the female part of the Company, we noticed, Lady Theodosia Cradock, Lady Strange, and Hon. Mrs. Strange: there were also present, all the former beauties of Madras, with no inconsiderable addition to their number, & their attractions, in the Ladies recently arrived from Europe, and Calcutta. The Ball commenced about 10 o'clock, when the first set was led off by Sir John Cradock, K. B. and the Right Hon. Lady William Bentinck. About 12, the Supper Rooms were opened, and so numerous was the party that many could not find seats. On the health of her Majesty being drank, the Band struck up *God Save the King.* After Supper the festive dance was resumed, and continued to a late hour in the morning.

His Highness the Nabob, and the young Prince, his son, came, with the usual attendants, about 10 o'clock, and after staying an hour retired, accompanied beyond the Banquetting-room, by the Right Hon. the Governor.

An Entertainment will be given on the 22d instant, at the Pantheon, in honor of the acquittal of Lord Melville. From the known taste, and judgment, of the Gentlemen who have undertaken to superintend the preparations, we may anticipate that it will rival in splendor any thing of the kind, that even the mother Country might produce. We shall give a detailed account of the Fete, in an Extra, for the gratification of our Friends, and particularly of those at a distance from the festive scene.

On the 14th instant, arrived H M. frigate Cornwallis, Captain J. J. Johnston from a cruize off the Isle of France.

The Cornwallis quitted her cruizing station on the 22d October last, in company with H. M. ship Sceptre, they touched at the Island of Madagascar, for Provisions and Water, and parted company off that place on the 24th Nov. The Sceptre proceeded to Bombay, accompanied by two Prizes which were captured during their cruize, viz the French brig *Charles*, and the American brig *Dominic*.

H. M. frigate Dedaigneuse, was the only vessel cruizing off the Isle of France, after the departure of the Sceptre and Cornwallis from thence.

The following Passengers arrived on the Cornwallis;—

Captain George Davidson, late Commander of the brig Keble—Mr. Manoel D. Reys, late Chief Officer of ditto—and Mr. Nasmith, late 2d Officer of the ship Orient.

The American Ship Sampson, Captain T. Edwards, from Calcutta, anchored in the roads on Friday last.

On Monday last arrived the Grab Snow, Minerva, from Point de Galle, whence she sailed the 1st inst. Passenger, Mr W. Tate.

On the same day, arrived the ship Griffin, Capt. A. R. Makepeace, from the Cape of Good Hope, which she left the 27th October last. Passengers, Messrs. Thomas Graham and W. Merriman,

On the departure of the Griffin, from the Cape, there were no Ships of War lying there: the Lancaster, Capt. Fothergill, had sailed from Simons Bay, and also the Transports, with exception of three or four, to their respective destinations.

The ship Hunter, Capt. Williams, which was at the Cape on the arrival of the Griffin, sailed for Bengal, about a fortnight prior to the departure of Capt. Makepeace.

We further learn by this conveyance, that the Markets for India Goods were very favourable at the Cape; and that Europe Goods of all descriptions, were in abundance, and at reasonable rates.

A letter from Captain Foote, of His Majesty's Ship Wilhelmina, dated the 20th current, mentions that on the preceding day, he had fallen in with a French Privateer, off Ganjam, distant four or five leagues from the shore. Captain Foote gave chase, and came so close to the privateer, as to throw some shot on board; upon which the marauder, who seemed aware of the superiority of his heels, made a Press of sail, and quickly got out of the frigate's reach.

The following is a particular description of the privateer, above mentioned:—

"A cutter built brig, with a broad stern, nine ports on each side, and those on the beam, very low;—her bowsprit steeving very much, sails much torn:—Main mast, raking aft; fidded Royal masts; sides painted black, but near the cut-water white:—two guns on each side forward, apparently intended for bow chasers;—had a ring-tail set; and studding sail booms, rigged out on both sides, during the whole time of the chase:—Her sails very gallant, brown, & the foot of the main-top sail, black:—had a main-sky-sail set."

Extract of Letter from Tranquebar,

"The Ship James Drummond Capt. Johnstrup, and Brig Sophia, Capt. Mionhars have lately arrived at Tranquebar from the Isle of France, after a very expeditious passage at this season of the year; they having left Port Napoleon, on the 18th and 24th November last.

"The Cannoneer Frigate was in port, the Semillante and Piedmontese, with two privateers remained at Sea: but the prizes they had made to the number of thirteen, had evaded the vigilance of the British Cruisers, and had got into port. The James Drummond was sold for 11,000 dollars.

"When the Ships abovementioned left Mauritius, the English Squadron had not been seen for a week, and they occasionally extended their cruize, out of sight of the Island for several days.

"The Coasting Trade of the French Islands had been seriously interrupted by the British Cruisers, and the distress to the Inhabitants in the article of Rice, proportionably considerable, but very large supplies of Beef and Flour, had been imported by American Ships, *sixty-three* of which outward bound, had arrived at the Mauritius, during the thirty days preceding the departure of the James Drummond.

"The latest intelligence from Paris, which had reached the Islands, came down to the 28th July, but nothing very important appears to have had publicity, beyond the account already arrived in this Country from Europe.

"The Markets at the Isle of France, for Indian Goods, were very unfavourable for all articles, but Indigo, which was in considerable demand.

"The late ceremony of receiving the Imperial Standard from *Bonaparte*, was likely to be succeeded by a further edict of the French Emperor, by which the change of the Naval National Colours, it was rumoured, was decreed: a Green Ensign is mentioned, as the intended substitute for the tri-coloured Flag."

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Colonel Adams, 25th L. D.—Colonel Davis, 22d L. D. —Captain Patterson, 1st Bat. 11th Regt.—Captain Pepper, 1st Bat. 3d Regt.—Captain George Custance, 20th Regt.—Lieut. Turton, 6th Regt. N. Cavalry.

Calcutta.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 24, 1806.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize the following establishment for the Golandauze corps.

STAFF.

1 Native Doctor,	the same as to a Battalion of Sepoys.
1 Drill Serjeant, 1 Drill Corporal,	Europeans.
1 Pay Havildar,	to each company as in the Native Infantry.

Arms and Accoutrements.

The same as those of the European Artillery.

Camp Equipage.

1 Private Tent for the Drill Serjeant and corporal.

1 Paul (or ½ of a Sepoy Tent) to every 14 men, that is, to the party attached to every two 6 pounder Battalion Guns.

The Pauls are to be made to close at one end. This will require for the corps 42 Tents of one Paul, each equal to 10½ Sepoy Tents, or two Pauls less than the complement for a Battalion of Native Infantry.

Allowances.

To the Commanding Officers of the corps for Stationary, Writer, &c. the same as to a Battalion of Sepoys, Sonat Rupees 20.

To the Officer commanding, or in charge of a company, for Stationary, Writers, repairs of Arms, &c the same as to a company of Sepoys, per month, Sonat Rupees 50.

To the Surgeon for Medicines in the proportion of what is allowed to a Sepoy Regiment, per month, Sonat Rupees 132.

The Quarter Master of Artillery at the station, where the Head Quarters of the corps may be, for repairing Pauls, for Pins, Mallets, Gunny Bags, Sulletahs, &c. in proportion to the camp Equipage, at the rate established for a Sepoy corps.

To the Quarter Master of Artillery, as abovementioned, for Targets, the same as to a Battalion of Sepoys, per annum, Sonat Rupees 45.

Quarter Master's Establishment for the Corps of Golandauze.

1 Tindal, 5 Lascars,	half of what is allowed to a Sepoy Battalion.
1 Maistry Smith, 1 Fireman, 2 Hammermen,	or one forge.
1 Carpenter.	
3 Bilders, 1 Cart,	half of what is allowed to a Sepoy Battalion.

The Quarter Master's Establishment, as well as a Quarter Master's allowances to this corps, is to be drawn for by the Quarter Master of Artillery, where the Head Quarters of the corps may be.

Except that the allowance for repairing Pauls, for Pins, Mallets, Gunny Bags, &c. to the Tents, with details at Battalion Guns, is to be drawn for by the Officer in

charge of such details, when no Artillery Quarter Master is present.

The Native Doctor and Medicine allowances to be drawn for in situations respectively, agreeably to the rules established for corps of Native Infantry.

The Drill Serjeant and Drill Corporal to be drawn for in a Bill signed by the commanding Officer of the corps.

The camp Equipage not detached on command, to be in the custody of the Quarter Master, as abovementioned.

Ordered, that the following Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 23d of July 1806, be published in General Orders:

Par. 2. "The following Military Officers on your Establishment retired from our Service, at the undermentioned periods:

Major Alexander Orme, - - - - 1st April 1806.
Lieutenant Henry Wilson, - - - 25th Dec. 1805.

Par. 3. "Mr. John Henderson, a Surgeon on your Establishment, likewise retired from our Service, the 20th of May 1806."

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Artillery,

Captain Lieutenant William Hopper, to be Captain of a company, from the 17th of December 1806, vice Gale, deceased.

Lieutenant John Andrew Biggs, to be Captain lieutenant, from the 17th of December 1806, vice Hopper, promoted.

Medical Department.

Mr. William O'Neal, senior Assistant Surgeon, to be full Surgeon, from the 17th December 1806, vice Mr, Ross Moore, Surgeon, deceased,

The following alteration in the rank of the undermentioned lieutenants of arrtillery is ordered to be made, in consequence of the orders of the Honorable court of Directors, fixing the situation of Mr, Samuel Shaw, next to Mr, W, H, L, Frith:

Lieutenant Samuel Shaw, to rank from - - - - -	Aug, 25, 1806,
Lieut, William Battine,	—— 26, ——
—— Allen Graham,	—— 27, ——
—— Alexander Fraser,	—— 28, ——
—— William McQuhae,	—— 29, ——
—— John Cookson,	—— 30, ——

The following Cadet, assistant Surgeon, and conductors of Stores, having arrived at the Presidency, and produced the certificates and counterpart covenant of their respective appointments, they are admitted to the Service accordingly:

Mr, William Richard Hardwick, cadet, certificate dated 25th February 1806,

Mr, William Adamson, assistant Surgeon, counterpart covenant, dated 15th February 1806.

Mr, Edward Burnett, conductor of Stores, certificate, dated 12th April 1806,

Mr, Archibald Murphy, ditto, certificate, ditto,

Mr, George Ogle Jacob, having made an affidavit, stating that he was appointed an assistant Surgeon for this Establishment in the present year, but that he left the certificate of his appointment in England, Mr, Jacob is admitted to the Service accordingly,

Mr, Hardwick, cadet of Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Ensign, the date of his rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Cornet R. L. Dickson, of the 2d Regiment of native cavalry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

The conditional permission granted to Colonel J. Fenwick, of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs, by General Orders of the 21st of August last, is confirmed.

The conditional permission granted to Captain Lawrence B. Morris of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs, by General Orders of the 1st of November, 1805, is confirmed.

Colonel William Burn, of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on furnishing the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department.

Captain Andrew Fraser, of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on account of his private affairs, on furnishing the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department.

Captain Mathew Macnamara, of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on furnishing the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department.

THOS. HILL, *Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.*

DECEMBER 31, 1806.

On Monday, accounts were received in town of the arrival in the river of the ship Elizabeth, Captain R. Dickie, from China, but last from Penang; which she left on the 10th current.

The following ships from Bengal, chiefly with grain cargoes, arrived at Macao, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of October,, viz.

Fort William, Trafalgar, Thomas, William Petrie, and *Jehangeer.*

The undermentioned Rice ships had not arrived at China, on the 8th of October, viz.

Letitia, Governor Duncan, Harriett, and *Eliza Ann.*

The last mentioned ship, was spoke at sea, by the *Fort William*, Capt. Parsons, who furnished her with water, and some other articles of which she was in want.

The *Marchioness of Wellesley*, sprung her masts, in a gale of wind in the China sea, and put back to Malacca to refit. She proposed to proceed about the 10th curt. for China, by the Eastern passage.

The *Cecilia* has sold her Cargo at Prince of Wales's Island, on account of the underwriters.

FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Mrs. Birch gave a splendid ball on Monday, the 22d curt. which was very fully attended, and graced by all the female beauty and fashion of the Settlement.

Mrs. Udny, gave a grand ball and supper, to a numerous and brilliant party, on Friday last, the 26th instant. The dancing was maintained with great spirit and animation.

Mrs. Rickett's ball and supper, on Monday evening, were attended by a very Fashionable company. Lord Lake, and family were of the party.

The number of gay and elegant entertainments, that have enlivened the *beau Monde* of Calcutta, during the present season, are more distinguished for their taste and splendor, as well as for their social tendency, than at any former period within our recollection. They evince a degree of elegance and refinement, in the intercourse of fashionable life, that reflect credit on the taste and manners of society.

The festive gaieties of the ensuing part of the season, promise to be at least equally splendid and numerous as those that have preceded.

Among many other fashionable entertainments fixed for the ensuing month, cards of invitation have been issued for the following:

Sir John Royds, for Friday, the 2d.

Mrs. Birch's balls, for the 5th, the 13th and 22d.

Doctor Fleming's ball and supper, on the 9th.

Sir William Burrough's being his first public night, since his return to India, on Friday the 10th, and Mrs. Wintle, on the 23d.

A grand Ball and supper, will be given at the Government House, on Monday evening the 19th January, in honor of her Majesty's Birth-day.

[*Asiat. Mir.*

Bombay.

Extract from General Orders.

BY GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20th. December, 1806.

In consequence of the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors published to the army yesterday, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in the commission of officers in the Artillery, viz.

ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. John Bailie, to be Lieutenant Col. on the augmentation,—date of rank 21st Sept. 1804.

Major Griffith, to be Major, vice Bailie promoted,—do.

Captain Andrew G. Fisher, to be Captain vice Griffith promoted,—do. do.

Capt. Lieut. Henry Wm. Sealy, to be Captain Lieutenant vice Fisher promoted—do. do. do.

Lieutenant John Moor, to be Lieut. vice Sealy promoted—do. do. do.

Major W. Ince, to be Major on the augmentation—do.

Captain Henry Hesman, to be Captain, vice Ince promoted,—21st September 1804.

Captain Lieut. Christopher Hodgson, to be Captain Lieut. vice Hesman promoted,—do. do. do.

Lieutenant Robert Thew to be Lieutenant vice Hodgson promoted. —do. do. do.

Capt. Lieut. Thomas Morse, to be Captain Lieut. vice Hawkes retired—22d August 1805.

Mr. John Smith Canning, supernumerary Cadet, being reported qualified, in the knowledge of the Hindoostannee Language, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint him acting Ensign until a vacancy occurs in the Line to bring him on the strength of a Regiment as an Ensign.

Bombay Castle, 27th December 1806.

Lieutenant Col. Atkins, having returned to Bombay, and taken charge of the office of Chief Engineer, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that he take his seat, at the Military Board, as Chief Engineer.

By the Commander in Chief.

The following removals of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons are ordered to take place.

Surgeon Francis Crulo, from the 1st to the 3d. Regiment—and attached to the 2d. Battalion.

Surgeon Andrew Jukes, from the 8th Regiment—and attached to the 1st Battalion.

Surgeon William Gourly, from the 8th. to the 4th Regiment—and attached to the 2d Battalion.

Assistant Surgeon V. C. Kembal from the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment to the 2d Bat. 8th Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Hoyes, from the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment, to the 1st Grenadier Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry

Assistant Surgeon D. Christie, is attached to the Pioneer Corps.

Assistant Surgeon Marmaduke Hewitt. being Stationed at Chandore, he is to be struck off the strength of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment.

Bombay Castle, 30th December 1806.

The Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to permit Surgeon Price, to proceed to St. Helena and eventually to Europe on sick certificate agreeably to the Regulation.

The Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon John Rogers to be Garrison Surgeon's Mate at Bombay, vice Guild deceased, from the 11th of last month,

Assistant Surgeon Marshal, in charge of the Medical duties of the Ternate Cruizer, being permitted to repair on shore on Surgical certificate, the Honorable the Governor in council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon W. Atkin to the Ternate in the room of Mr. Marshal.

Friday, 2d January 1807.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Marshal, is posted to the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry and ordered to join his Corps at Surat without delay.

ROBERT GORDON, *Adjt. Gen.*

MARINE PROMOTION

1st—Information having been received of the death of the 1st, Lieut. John Alexander Ramsay, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Second Lieut. James Watkins to a first Lieutenantcy, and Mr. James Settle, Midshipman to a second Lieutenancy, the commissions of both to be dated the 1st December 1806.

2d.—It having been reported to the Hon. the Governor in Council that Mr. Holden, Midshipman in the Marine, who had been lent to His Majesty's Service, had deserted in Madras Roads on the 18th May last, and after such a considerable lapse of time the Governor in council having had no report from Mr. Holden himself, the Honorable the Governor in council is pleased to promote Mr. Boyce to the rank of Second Lieut, his commission bearing date the 1st Instant.

3d.—The Honorable the Governor in council is pleased to direct that the commission of Mr. Millet be dated the 11th of July 1805, as he had been appointed third Lieut. of the Teignmouth by the committee of Shipping, before whom it is to be presumed he had undergone the requisite examination.

The Honorable Company's cruiser Fury, Lieut. Eatwell, whose arrival we mentioned in our Extra Gazette of Monday last, sailed from Bussora on the 3d, Dec. and on her passage touched at Bushire and Muscat, at the latter port she left the ship Eliza, Captain Babcock, bound to Bussora. We are exceedingly sorry to learn that the English Factory at Bussora has experienced a very sickly season. A young gentleman of the name of Lawrence died on board the Fury on the passage to Bushire; Capt. John Cumming of the ship Minerva is also dead, and that ship is daily expected at Bombay under charge of the Chief Officer.

Bom. Gaz. 7th Jan.

We have been honored with the loan of English Papers, from the 1st, to the 28th August: our Number of this day will present the most prominent features of the late Intelligence from Europe; we shall continue to select the most interesting parts of these Papers, for insertion in the successive numbers of the Courier.

L O N D O N.

EVENING MAIL, August 27.

PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT 1 O'CLOCK,

Consols 63—*Omnium* $7\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$.

A Cabinet Council was yesterday held at the Foreign Office in Downing Street. The Lord Chancellor, Lords Grenville, Spencer, Howick, Sidmouth and H. Petty, and Mr. Windham; were present.

We understand, that the sailing of part of the Expedition, detained for some days by contrary winds at Plymouth, has been countermanded.

Yesterday we received Dutch Papers to the 22d Inst. They are particularly sparing of such intelligence as may be supposed capable of exciting great interest in this country, and we do not expect much improvement in this respect from them for the future. King Louis, by a decree, enacted at Mayence on the 6th Inst. has not only suppressed one of the Amsterdam Papers, the *Avond-Journal* (Evening Herald), but has decided that the unfortunate Editor shall not be employed in a periodical work. The reason assigned for this act of authority is the publication of some free remarks upon Governments with whom His Majesty is at peace. We have referred to the Dutch Papers, but cannot find in them any article of this complexion. Indeed the discovery would scarcely compensate for the trouble of the search, nor should we have thought it worth while to seek for it, did it not strike us that this decree is part of a plan laid down by the French Government to strangle, if possible, the freedom of the press in every country in Europe.

The confused accounts from the Neapolitan territories do not enable us to ascertain the extent of the disasters suffered by the enemy in that quarter. It is evident that the whole of the country is in a state of insurrection, and that the French are extremely perplexed by the frequency and diversity of the attacks which are made upon them. General Verdier is said to have made a *feint* of retreating towards Matera, but to have afterwards defeated the insurgents (not a word of the British), and advanced again to Cosenza. It is to be deeply regretted, that effectual support could not be given to the loyal and hardy Calabrians. The sanguinary Massena is now advancing against them with the whole of the French force, and we anticipate from him much horrible, and wide spread, military execution.

Commissioner Grey left Sheerness for Portsmouth with his family, having been relieved by Commissioner Cunningham.

The gallant Lord Cochrane is appointed to command the *Imperieuse*, a new frigate at Plymouth; and Captain Astle to the *Spa[illegible]* frigate, recently launched at Chatham.

August 26.

Were we to form our opinion of the state of the public mind and feeling in Germany, from what we read in the continental Papers, we should be apt to conclude that in respect to France, they were actuated by no other sentiment than that of the most passive and implicit obedience. Our private correspondence, however, presents pictures of a quite different character and colour. We have received, by the last Hamb[illegible] M[illegible]il, a letter from Berlin, dated the 13th [illegible]tant [illegible]he intelligence contained in it is of th[illegible] highe[illegible] [illegible]portance, and we can venture to ple[illegible] our[illegible]ves for its truth and authenticity.

M. De Bohm, attached [illegible] the Pr[illegible]ian Embassy at Paris, arrived at Ber[illegible], on the 5th instant, with dispatches. The co[illegible]nts of these had been scarcely considered in the [illegible]ssian cabinet, when orders were issued to plac[illegible] he whole of the army imm[illegible]iately upon the [illegible]r establishment. M. De Boh[illegible] [illegible]as supposed to [illegible] the bearer of a proposition [illegible]m the French G[illegible]rnment, that Prussia should [illegible]store Hanover t[illegible] [illegible]eat Britain, and either ce[illegible] or exchange her [illegible]ssions in Westphalia. W[illegible] have no doubt t[illegible] some arrangement of thi[illegible] nature has been pro[illegible]osed by France, and that all the movements and demonstrations towards the frontiers of Saxony and Westphalia have been for the purpose of imposing it upon the Court of Berlin. This extraordinary demand created, as might be expected, a strong sensation in the Prussian co[illegible]ncils. Whether it has been allayed b[illegible] su[illegible]equent communications from France, or by the conferences which took place on the 10th inst. between Laforest, the French Ambassador, and Count Haugwitz, cannot long remain undiscovered.

There are circumstances, however which incline us to think that Prussia is either averse to the proposed arrangement, or that she is justly distrustful of the assurances of France. She is every where concentrating her troops; and placing the fortresses on her Western frontier in the best state of defence and supply that the pressing exigency will allow her. On the night of the 15th instant, the Prussian troops evacuated Cuxhaven, and proceeded by forced marches to join the army in Hanover, where a force of 60,000 men was collecting between the capital of that Electorate, and the town of Hildesheim. All the troops in the Electorate were proceeding to this camp. Another army much more considerable, was ordered to assemble in that part of the Prussian dominions contiguous to Saxony. Magdeburgh, Erfurt, and other places were ordered to be garrisoned and victualled.

Neither in the letters from Berlin, nor the Hamburg Paper of the 16th, which has reached us, is there any mention or modification of a disposition on the part of Prussia to acknowledge the Confederation of the Rhine, or to concur in the intended changes in Germany. On the contrary, we find that Count Goertz, the Prussian Envoy to the Diet of Ratisbon, whom the Paris Papers mentioned to have proceeded in the same official character to Frankfort, had returned to Berlin.

Intelligence from Italy, so late as the 1st inst. informs us that Massena, after having left a numerous corps at Gaeta, to repair the fortifications, had proceeded with the rest of the army to Calabria. It would appear that the British landed at two points in the peninsula. The Hamburgh paper to which we have alluded makes mention of a landing and engagement near Reggio (the former was said to be in the bay of St. Euphemia) in which several French officers had fallen.

King Louis is about to institute *his* order of Knighthood in *his* new kingdom of Holland. This institution is to receive the name of the order of *Union.* In compliment to his new subjects he will make it as comprehensive as possible, and must therefore form it on a *broad-bottomed* scheme.

AUGST 25, 1806.

"The Lord Steward has received it in command from his MAJESTY, to direct that all issues and allowances whatsoever, to their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, and Cambridge, from the Lord Steward's Deparment, be discontinued."

On Wednesday evening Admiral Stirling sailed from Plymouth, with the *Sampson*, of 64 guns, the Prevoyant, of 38 guns, the Sir Stephen Lushington, and Earl Spencer East-Indiamen, and four Storeships, laden with supplies, for the Cape of Good Hope. General Grey, who is to command at the Cape, sailed in the Sampson.

The long talked of Brevet it is said, is about to appear.

The General Hospital at Chatham is given over to the Guards, and will in future be an hospital and barrack for them.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the valuable convoy from Jamaica.

The following article was this morning posted at Lloyd's.

From the Portsmouth Paper, August 23.

Late last night the Saracen sloop, Capt. Provost, one of Sir J. B. Warren's squadron, arrived here with intelligence of the arrival of Sir John's squadron at Barbadoes, on the 12th July. Sir J. B. Warren, did not anchor, but, having obtained information of Jerome Buonaparte's squadron, he immediately stood to windward of Guadaloupe, and the other Islands, whilst he ordered the Saracen to reconnoitre to Leeward, both stretching towards Virgin Islands. On the 3d day afterwards the Saracen spoke the Osprey sloop, charged with dispatches from Sir J. B. Warren, which the Saracen was ordered to England with. The Saracen was obliged to put into Tortola for water where she arrived on the 17th, and learnt that nine days before Jerome Buonaparte's squadron, consisting of seven sail of the line and three frigates, lay-to off that Port, with the intention, it was apprehended, to destroy the British ships laying in the Bay; but on Admiral Cochrane heaving in sight, they instantly made through the Virgin Islands. Admiral Cochrane continued chacing them three days, and during so heavy a gale of wind, that the Agamemnon could not open her lower deck ports. Admiral Cochrane here finding that Jerome was clear of the West-Indies and stretching with a press of sail to the Northward he relinquished his pursuit, leaving the Galatea and Circe frigates to watch him, and returned to his station for the protection of the islands. Jerome was joined by one 80 gun ship and three frigates, after he sailed from Martinique. Whilst the Saracen lay at Tortola (ten hours) a neutral vessel arrived there and gave information that the French squadron had afterwards hauled up to the Southward, and passed through the Mona Passage on the 12th; as was supposed, to run down the Coast of St. Domingo, and afterwards to go to the Havanah. Jerome was about 8 days sail a-head of Sir John Warren, who had, it is said, correct information of his intentions. Sir JOHN had been at Tortola for information."

THE NEGOCIATION.

Early on Saturday [illegible] Mr. Lyell, a Messenger, arrived with dispa[illegible] from Lord Lauderdale, which were in th[illegible] course of the day submitted to a Cabinet Council. Another Messenger, Mr. Shaw, left town for Paris the same night, with the result of the deliberations of the Cabinet.

Lord Yarmouth arrived at the Foreign Office on Saturday night soon after twelve o'clock, from whence he went to Sir Francis Vincent's house. His Lordship attended yesterday at Downing street, but no Council was held in consequence of his arrival.

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

LOVE'S DOLE.

Alas! my cares, when will ye leave me?
Oh Love! when wilt thou cease to grieve me?
Spare my sorrows, hear my sighs:
For lo thy victim droops & dies!—
Not that of suffering I complain;
Suffering for her is blessed pain:
But that, if I should die, forlorn,
My Mary would be left to mourn.

I. P.

Madras 17th Jan. 1807.

EVENING MAIL—August 20.

Mr. Basilico, the Messenger, landed at Deal on Wednesday afternoon, from the Vestal frigate, and arrived in London at Midnight. He left Paris about two o'clock on the preceding morning, and was consequently not quite forty-eight hours on his journey. After various fluctuations, Omnium left off at 3½ per Cent. lower than the price at which the market opened. The various reports which contributed to produce this uncommon depreciation, will be found in another place. Some of them are to be regarded as the fabrications of the moment. Such, we apprehend, are the revival of the Maritime Confederacy of the North, and the rumour of an alliance offensive and defensive between Russia and France, to be particularly directed against this country.

Though we have reason to fear that the ardour of the Emperor Alexander's friendship towards us is a good deal abated, we can scarcely believe that he has commissioned M. D'Oubril to go to that extreme. In fact, we believe the fall in the Funds was rather the result of the arrival of Lord G. L. Gower, and the opinion that he might be supposed to convey of the disposition of the Court of St. Petersburgh, than any thing which transpired respecting the nature of the dispatches from Lord Lauderdale.

The question of peace, we have reason to think will not be long undecided. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday on the subject of the dispatches brought by Basilico, and a Messenger was sent off last night with the answer of his Majesty's Government. If the enemy be sincere in his desire of peace upon fair and honorable conditions, Lord Lauderdale will continue the negociation. Should any disposition appear to protract it, for the purpose of deluding us, converting our wishes and credulity to a source of profit, and disarming the Continent, by shewing to it the futulity of any hopes it might build upon the strength and resources of Great Britain, we are persuaded, after such a discovery, his Lordship will not remain at Paris one hour longer than it may be necessary for him to obtain his passports and prepare for his journey.

This morning at the opening of the Stock Exchange, Omnium was sold at 6 per cent premium, it soon after rose to 8 per cent. and at one o'clock it had fallen to 1½ per cent.

When Mr. Fox underwent the operation of tapping, which was very successfully performed by Mr. Cline, a quantity of water, near sixteen quarts, was evacuated by the process.

The Rhine, French frigate, of 40 guns and 300 men, has been captured by the Mars, and arrived at Plymouth.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be reduced one assize and a half, or three-pence in the Peck Loaf: the price of the Quartern Loaf wheaten is now 12½d. and household 11d.

The following had the honour of being presented to his MAJESTY:—

CAPT. LAVIE, by Viscount Howick, upon his return to England. His Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon him, and he is now SIR THOMAS LAVIE.

Colonel VANDELEUR, of the 8th Regiment of Light Dragoons upon his return to India.

A Correspondent, who is confident that the brave spirit of our Naval and Military Heroes against a threatening and despotic neighbour, is still the same, and that the Parliament will not forget the impression received from MR. PITT'S Speeches to that purpose, has favoured us with the following

EPITAPHIUM

GULIELMI PITT, &c. &c.

Hic, GULIELME, jaces, quo non præstantior alter
Bellorum impavidos ære ciere Viros; (a)
Hic, GULIELME, jaces, quo non facundior alter
Consilii expertes voce ciere Senes! (b)
Hic, GULIELME,—Sed, ah! et mens et fama superfunt:
Mens adjicit Senibus robora, fama Viris.

(a) *Quo non præstantior alter*
Ære ciere viros, martemque accendere cantu. Virg. Æn. V.
Ære is, of course, understood here in a different sense.
(b) *The Senators, or House of Commons.*

EDINBURGH.

MERCHANTS' HALL, JULY 18, 1806.

At a numerous Meeting of the Company of Merchants, of the City of Edinburgh, incorporated by Act of Parliament, called for the special purpose of taking into consideration the Acquittal of Lord Viscount Melville from the whole charges of which he was impeached, it was,

Resolved Unanimously—That the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Melville having with labour the most indefatigable, talents the most splendid, and integrity the most uncorrupted, devoted above 40 years of his life to the service of his country, the greatest part of that time in Stations under Government the most exalted and efficient, and at periods the most critical and momentous, as he had enjoyed the confidence and highest approbation of his Sovereign, is intitled to the gratitude and applause of this Company, in common with every good subject.

Resolved Unanimously—That this Company, with every sentiment of attachment and respect for his Lordship, and under the grateful recollection of his many and important services to them, to the City of Edinburgh, and to the Nation at large, did participate most sincerely in those feelings which must have been excited in his breast, by the heavy, and (as now appears) unfounded charges brought against him, originating in a misapprehension of his character and conduct, whereby his Lordship was exposed to a great degree of obloquy and suffering, before the Justice of his country, by which he was at last protected and exculpated, afforded him an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

Resolved Unanimously—That this Company do most cordially congratulate Lord Melville, and his Country, on the result of this Prosecution, in his Lordship's complete acquittal, whereby a new proof is given of the admirable structure and unspeakable value of the British constitution, of the dignity and the justice of the Supreme Judicatory, and of the protection and security enjoyed under them by every British Subject.

Resolved Unanimously—That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted by the Master to Lord Viscount Melville, and that the same be published in the Edinburgh and London Newspapers.

Thereafter, upon a Motion being made and seconded, it was Resolved—That the Thanks of the Company be returned to Mr. Scott Moncrieff, the Master, and to the Assistants, for calling the present Meeting.

R. SCOTT MONCRIEFF, Master,
JAMES JOLLIE, Clerk.

IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION.

The investigation was made on the authority of the King's special commission directed to the Lord Chancellor, Earl Spencer, Lord Grenville and Lord Ellenborough, commanding them to enquire into certain rumours respecting her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales—These rumours, and consequently, the examinations founded upon them, have been reduced under two interesting heads—The first respecting the Birth and parentage of a Child of four years old—and educated under the immediate eye of her Royal Highness. This infant is ascertained by reference to the Registry and to its parents, as well as by the concurrent testimony of every person examined on the occasion, to be a child of a person in a very humble rank of a life at Deptford, and to have been maintained and educated by the Princess on the purest and most amiable principles of Charity and benevolence, and there is every reason for believing that the noble Commissioners have reported on this matter—(on which no doubt ought to exist) in the most distinct terms of their sense of the motives that suggested this amiable act of Charity.

The second general head of examination is said to refer to rumours of very *indiscreet questionable* conduct, and on these points very large mass of evidence has been brought forward by the depositions of the Ladies of the Princess's Household, and of almost all the persons of all ranks, in her immediate service—The Noble Commissioners, are said to have signed a very interesting opinion on the points stated in the depositions, and ordered that a copy of the Report should be transmitted to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

It has been mentioned, that the Commissioners appointed to investigate the grounds of the charges alledged against the illustrious personage whose case has excited so much interest, have made a detailed report to the King, and that his Majesty has ordered copies of that report to be laid before the Prince and the Princess of Wales.

The only matter that was alledged in the shape of a distinct charge, was proved to be totally devoid of foundation.

The following summary of a circular letter which has been alluded to, will be found to contain some very curious matters hitherto unknown to the Public:—

"The Lady states, that the Princess should consider her with gratitude, as she would have suffered death rather than have betrayed her secrets, if she had not been called upon to come forward as a witness (not as an accuser) upon oath. That it was owing to the intemperance of the Princess that the business was made public. It was intended that the inquiry should be most private. That the original intention was to hurt no person, but to allow the Princess an annuity; but the Princess gave a grand dinner on the day that her domestics were summoned to appear before the commissioners, and told the company all that had taken place, calling the Lady and her husband malicious accusers. That *the Morning Post* spoke of the Lady and her husband in the same terms; that they retained counsel, &c."

MADRAS DEATHS.

At Seringapatam, on the 8th Instant, Lieutenant Charles Rist, of H. M. 12th Regiment, most deeply lamented by his Brother Officers.

At Cuddalore, on the 30th of November last, Mr. Cadet James Asher, of a bilious fever.

BENGAL MARRIAGE.

On the 27th December, Lieutenant Irwin Mailings, of the Honorable Company's Military Service, to Miss Jane Mabele Allenbe Fletcher.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By James Dobbin

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE BOOKS Viz.

FOLIO.

THE Asiatic & Oriental Atlas, comprizing a valuable collection of Maps & Charts 1797, D'Anville's Complete Body of Ancient Geography 1785. A New and Elegant Imperial Sheet Atlas, engraved on 51 Plates beautifully coloured 1798, Neptune Orientale with a Quarto Volume of Instructions in French. The Works of Sădee. Russel's Collection of Statutes. Edition of 1786.

QUARTO.

Leland's Demosthenes, Godwin's Political Justice, Robertson's History of England with Plates, Wilson's History of the Expedition to Egypt, Bell's New Pantheon, Statistical Tables 1789, Hadley's Persian Grammar, Orme's Hindostan with Maps and Plates complete, Gibbon's Roman History, Shakespeare's Works, Kenricks Pronouncing Dictionary, East India Acts, &c.

OCTAVO.

Lavater on physiognomy, illustrated by 360 engravings, Cobbet's annual register from 1802 to 1804. Pratt's Gleanings, Harvest Home, and Cottage Pictures, Butler's Analogy, Watts on the Mind, Locke's Essay, Volney's Ruins, Congress at Rastadt, Sketch of the French Revolution, Letters to a Young Nobleman, Robertson's Scotland, Ditto's America, Ditto's Charles the 5th, Milton's Paradise Lost and Regained, with Plates, Beattie on Truth, Gilpin's Mountains and Lakes, Maurices History of Hindostan, Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, Noble's Memoirs of the House of Cromwell, Life of Philip King of Macedon, Richardson's Russian Empire, Pausanias's Greece, Hill's Sermons, Whitworth's Cicero, Saunderson's Algebra, Anecdotes of Frederick 2d King of Prussia, Dionysius Longinus, Elements of Criticism, Fourcroy's Chemistry, Burke on the Sublime, Transactions of the Royal Society, 15 Vols. British India Analyzed, Jones's Life of Horne, Colquhoun's Police of the Metropolis, Berkenhout's Synopsis of Natural History, Sparrman's Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, Hurd's Works, Hayley's Works, The Turkish Spy, Secker's Lectures on the Catechism, Palaeret's French grammar, Young's Night Thoughts, Paul and Virginia with Beautiful Plates, Thomson's seasons with superb Engravings, Flim Flams, Watson's Chemical essays, Elegant extracts, prose verse and epistles, Boswell's life of Johnson, Bibliotheque Portative prose and verse, Annual Registers 44, Blair's sermons, Paley's Evidences, Life of Lives, Hindoo Story teller, Moore's poems, Life of the young Roscius, Kennett's Antiquities, Baron de Tott, Voyage to Bengal, Art of speaking, Art of thinking, Modern literature, Harwood on the Classics, Addison's Italy, Clio, Pilgrim of the cross, Lady Montague's letters, Adams geography, ditto's Universal history, ditto's Roman antiquities, Vattel's law of nations, Ferguson's moral philosophy, Lexicon medicum, Raynall's history of the East and West Indies.

CLASSICS.

Scapulae Lexicon Cambridge, 1609, Taylor's Demosthenes do. 1759, Titi Livii Brakenboor London 1787, Publii Virgilii Maronis London, 1750, Quinti Horatio Flacci, London 1749, Cuts to ditto, Phædrus Variorum Hague 1718, Cæsaris Comment. Delphini, London 1720, Forster's Plate, Oxoni 1752, Juvenal, Amstelædami 1584, Appendix ad Scapulæ Lexicon, London 1789, Glavis Homerica, London 1771, Clarke's Homer, London 1774, Gulielme Bellendem, London 1787, Plauti Comoediae, Hackiana 1669. Virgilius Masviccii, Leovardiae 1715, Xenophon di Cyri, Institutione Oxoni 1727, Aeschylus A Pauw, Hague 1745, Heath Notae, Oxoni 1762, Brettingeri Biblia Septuagenta Figuri Helvetiorum 1731, Horatius Bentleii, Amstelaedami 1713. Longini opera, Rhenum 1694, Dict. Gret. and Der Phryg, Amsterdam 1702, Horatie Opera, Batavorum 1713, Erasmi Colloqui Variorum, Eutropus, Havereampii Schrevelli, Lexicon, Quintii Horatii Flacci.

Also a number of other Books.

N. B. The Editions of the Classics are many of them rare, and beautiful, they are well worth the attention of the curious,—the greater part of these Books, are elegantly bound.

JOHN REILLY,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, and Out-stations, that he has removed from the Fort, to No. 6, in Popham's Broadway, a few doors to the Northward of Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler.

PROPOSALS

FOR

PUBLISHING MONTHLY,

A WORK,

TO BE ENTITLED,

THE INDIAN MAGAZINE,

AND

EUROPEAN MISCELLANY

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION

TO

THE RIGHT HON'BLE

Lady W. Bentinck

PRICE TWO PAGODAS,

EACH NUMBER.

Embellished with an Engraving,

AND CONTAINING ABOUT 100 PAGES OF LETTER PRESS, ON FINE PAPER.

THE PROPRIETORS of this publication trust that they have duly considered what will render the work most interesting to the Public. It is intended, that it shall contain all material intelligence from *Europe*, for the gratification of the *Indian* Reader; communicate original information, on subjects connected with our Indian possessions; the General Orders of the several Governments in India, and the local News of each Presidency; which cannot fail to afford useful and satisfactory communication to those who may honor the work with their patronage in *this Country*, and will be a very valuable, and acceptable present to their Friends in *England*.

The following is the general outline of the intended Contents of every Number.

Indian News.

GENERAL ORDERS, *of the three Presidencies, including* ARMY PROMOTIONS.
GENERAL Local Intelligence of *Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Ceylon, Penang, &c.*
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS *relative to* INDIA, *as often as materials can be collected.*
NAVAL APPOINTMENTS in INDIA.
ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES of SHIPS, and Passengers, &c.
MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS in INDIA.
POETRY, *Original and Selected.*
RATE *of Company's Paper at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay.*

European Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS, *from the English & Foreign Papers.*
SHORT CHRONICLE OF EVENTS, *including an Abstract of the Debates of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain.*
REVIEW OF LITERATURE,
SELECTIONS OF POETRY.
ACCOUNT *of the* BRITISH STAGE,
MEMORANDA DRAMATICA.
MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS, *from the English Reviews,*
TRANSACTIONS *of Literary Societies.*
EXHIBITION *of the Royal Academy,*
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS *in Europe.*
PRICE OF STOCKS, *in London, Paris, &c.*
PROMOTIONS *in the Army and Navy.*
PROCEEDINGS *of the Court of Directors, and of India Proprietors;*

AND GENERALLY,

All such facts as can be collected, that can contribute to the amusement, or afford useful knowledge to our Friends.

MR. GEORGE CHINNERY as Joint-Proprietor of the Work, will furnish an ETCHING Monthly. The FIRST NUMBER will exhibit a VIEW OF MADRAS, from the Beach; and every succeeding Publication will contain either a LANDSCAPE from Nature, or FIGURES illustrative of the Character, and occupations of the NATIVES: to be accompanied by a description of the Plate.

The First Number will be issued *February 1st*, 1807, and LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of honoring the Work with their patronage, will be pleased to send their Names to Mr. JOHN YOUNG, Printer Courier Office, Madras.

N. B. All communications on Indian Subjects, will be thankfully received.

☞ THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, Governor in Council, has been pleased to sanction the publication of the Work, and has been further indulgent in permitting the Magazine, to be sent by Tappal, within the limits of his Lordship's Government, at the rate of SINGLE POSTAGE.

For Private Sale,

A NEAT pannelled Bandy, almost new, with a Pegue Horse, and Harness.—Lowest price 180 Pagodas.—For particulars enquire of Mr. YOUNG, at the Courier Office, Popham's Broadway.

Madras:—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, IN POPHAM'S BROAD-WAY.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXIII. | *WEDNESDAY, January 21ſt, 1807.* | NUMBER 1111.

The Committee of the MADRAS ANNUITY SOCIETY *publiſh the following Regulations of the Institution, for General Information.*

COLONEL TASWELL,	G. RICKETTS, Eſq.
HENRY BURNABY, Eſq.	CHARLES MARSH, Eſq.
ALEX. COCKBURN, Eſq.	THOMAS PARRY, Eſq.
JOSEPH BAKER, Eſq.	J. UNDERWOOD, Eſq.
WM. ABBOTT, Eſq.	G. M. TASWELL, Eſq.
H. H. HARINGTON, Eſq.	

A General Meeting of Subſcribers will be called on Monday the 2d of Feb. next.

Applications for Subſcription to be received at the Agent's Office.

By order of the Committee,
E. WATTS,
AGENT AND SECRETARY.

Madras, 31ſt December 1806.

REGULATIONS
OF THE
MADRAS ANNUITY SOCIETY.

Firſt—That this Inſtitution be open to all the British European Subjects, *(male or female)* without diſtinction reſiding under the protection of the Government of Fort St. George; and to commence on the Firſt of January 1807, under the deſignation of the MADRAS ANNUITY SOCIETY.

Second—The principle of the Inſtitution is the eſtabliſhment of a FUND, from the Annual Intereſt of which, veſted in Government Securities, proviſion ſhall be made for the Families of deceaſed Subſcribers according to their Subſcriptions: for the grant of Annuities to the Subſcribers, as they may become eligible thereto from the length of their reſidence in India and on the diſſolution of the Society, the original FUND depoſited to be diſtributed among the ſubſcribers at large, or their Repreſentatives.

Third.—That the Subſcribers to this Inſtitution be divided into four Claſſes, each claſs to be diſtinct from the other.

Fourth.—That the Subſcriptions in the ſeveral claſſes ſhall be as follow.

In the 1ſt Claſs Pagodas 16 per Month,
2d Claſs Pagodas 12 per ditto,
3d Claſs Pagodas 8 per ditto,
4th Claſs Pagodas 4 per ditto,

Fifth.—That each Subſcriber pay up, on admiſſion the Subſcription for the number of years ſuch Subſcriber may have been in India, not exceeding twenty years.

Sixth.—That ſubſcribers becoming eligible to annuities within the firſt Five years, commencing from the 1ſt of January 1807, and ending on the 31ſt of December 1811, pay up ſo much as may be neceſſary to complete the Subſcriptions to Twenty-five years, after including in the amount already paid an Intereſt of 8 per Cent. per Annum, thereon from the period of Payment until the time at which the ſubſcriber may receive the annuity. As an Example, a ſubſcriber who has paid on his admiſſion Twenty years Subſcription, and becomes eligible to an annuity within the period of Five years from the commencement of the Inſtitution: he will reckon upon the ſum paid (Pags. 3,840 in the 1ſt Claſs) an Intereſt of 8 per Cent. per annum, from the quarterly periods of ſuch Payment until the time of attaining the annuity: and ſhould the amount ſubſcribed, together with 8 per Cent. Intereſt thereon as above fall ſhort of 25 years ſubſcription (4,800 Pagodas in the 1ſt Claſs) the ſubſcriber ſhall pay the deficiency to complete a Term of Subſcription of 25 years; ſhould the amount ſubſcribed, with Intereſt as aforeſaid, exceed the the period of 25 years ſubſcription, no further Payment will of courſe be required.

Seventh.—That no Subſcriber, after the firſt Five years as aforeſaid, pay more than Twenty years ſubſcription, after which ſuch ſubſcriber is to become eligible in ſucceſſion, to an annuity according to the period of firſt arrival for actual reſidence in India.

Eighth.—That theſe Subſcriptions be paid in the courſe of the firſt year, in the following manner.

One fourth on the 1ſt January 1807.
One fourth on the 1ſt April,
One fourth on the 1ſt July,
One fourth on the 1ſt September,

Ninth.—In the event of the death of a Subſcriber before the Subſcriptions, payable on admiſſion, as deſcribed in the preceding Article, ſhall have been completed, the amount paid ſhall be returned to the repreſentatives of ſuch ſubſcriber with an Intereſt of 8 per Cent per Annum.

Tenth.—That each ſucceeding year the Subſcriptions be paid on the 1ſt of every month.

Eleventh.—That every Subſcriber neglecting to pay the Subſcription for more than ſix calendar months, ſhall forfeit the amount of the Subſcriptions which may already have been paid.

Twelfth.—That all arrears of Subſcription, even for one day, be paid up with Intereſt at the rate of twelve per Cent. per Annum.

Thirteenth.—That a perſon may be allowed to Subſcribe for one ſhare in each claſs: but that no one poſſeſs two ſhares in the ſame claſs, except in the inſtance mentioned in the 16th Article.

Fourteenth.—That ſuch perſons who may become Subſcribers to this Inſtitution, after the 1ſt July 1807, ſhall come in under the youngeſt Subſcriber, in point of length of reſidence, of the claſs to which the perſon may Subſcribe, whatever may have been the period of arrival in the Country of ſuch ſubſcriber.

Fifteenth.—That no perſon be admitted a Subſcriber to this Inſtitution after the expiration of the fifth year from the date of its eſtabliſhment.

Sixteenth.—That any perſon Subſcribing at any time after the 1ſt of July 1807, within the preſcribed period of five years, ſhall pay up the Subſcriptions with a compound Intereſt of 8 per Cent per Annum, from the date of the Inſtitution.

Seventeenth—That a perſon may Subſcribe for two ſhares in any one, or all, of the Claſſes, viz. for one upon his own Life, and for one upon that of his Wife.

Eighteenth.—That a perſon Subſcribing originally to one claſs may, at any future time within the preſcribed period of five years, ſubſcribe to any other claſs, upon paying up the arrears of ſubſcription, with an Intereſt of 12 per Cent per Annum, according to ſuch perſons ſtanding in the claſs ſubſcribed to, coming below the youngeſt Subſcriber in that claſs, in point of length of reſidence in India.

Nineteenth.—That no Subſcriber be allowed to ſell or transfer the ſubſcriptions, ſuch alienation being contrary to the expreſs purpoſes of this Inſtitution.

Twentieth.—That no minor, under the age of 15 years be eligible to ſubſcribe to the Inſtitution.

Twenty firſt.—British European ſubjects born in India, are eligible to become ſubſcribers to this Inſtitution after 15 years of age, and ſhall date their claims to annuities from that period of time.

Twenty-ſecond.—That the Funds of the Inſtitution ſhall be veſted in Government Securities, regiſtered in the Office of the transfer Accountant, in the names of the permanent Truſtees agreeably to the 53d Article, and of thoſe of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the direction for the time being.

Twenty-third.—That the Annual Intereſt of the Funds of the Society ſhall alone be appropriated to the purpoſes of its Inſtitution.

Twenty fourth.—That the Extent of Annuity in each Claſs be as follows.

In the 1ſt Claſs 400*l*. Sterling,
2d Claſs 300*l*. Sterling,
3d Claſs 200*l*. Sterling,
4th Claſs 100*l*. Sterling,

Twenty-fifth.—That theſe Annuities be paid quarterly, either in India or in England, wherever the Annuitant may reſide.

Twenty-ſixth.—If the Annuitant reſide in India the Annuity will be paid at the Exchange of 8 Shillings the Pagoda: if the reſidence of the annuitant be in Europe, the amount will be paid in London, in Sterling Money: and ſhould the annuitant, after having received the annuity in India embark for Europe, it ſhall be optional to receive the annuity due for the year of departure from India, either at Madras or in London.

Twenty-ſeventh.—That all Remittances to England, for the payment of annuities there, ſhall be made in public Bills of Exchange.

Twenty-eighth.—That the Subſcribers to each claſs ſhall become entitled to annuities, according to the ſtate of the Funds, and to their ſeniority of claim, derived from length of reſidence in India.

Twenty-ninth.—That each Subſcriber declare upon oath, (if required), the preciſe time of arrival in India, computing from the firſt time of ſuch arrival for actual reſidence.

Thirtieth.—That ſhould two or more certificates be found to be of the ſame period of time, ſeniority of age ſhall in ſuch caſe, determine the preference of Subſcribers: and that in ſuch caſes the age of the party be declared upon oath (if required.)

Thirty-firſt.—That theſe certificates be regiſtered by the Secretary: and ſhould any Error hereafter be found in ſuch Certificates the Error ſhall be rectified before the Subſcriber ſhall be deemed eligible to an annuity.

Thirty ſecond.—That no Subſcriber ſhall receive an annuity after the firſt five years as mentioned in the 6th Article without paying twenty years Subſcription: and ſhould the Subſcriber happen to be ſenior in claim, and not have Subſcribed twenty years, the remaining years of Subſcription ſhall be paid up to complete that period, before ſuch Subſcriber can receive the annuity, with the exception only of the inſtance mentioned in the 43d Article.

Thirty-third.—That a Subſcriber leaving India at any time ſhall ſtill become eligible to an annuity, upon continuing to pay the Subſcriptions regularly, to complete the term of twenty years: and it may be optional to pay up at once, before leaving the country, the remaining years requiſite to fulfil the preſcribed period of twenty years.

Thirty fourth.—That on the firſt of December of every year unleſs that day ſhould fall on a Sunday, commencing on the 1ſt December 1807, a meeting of the Directors be held to take into their conſideration the number of annuities that can be granted for the following year, in each claſs, and to declare the ſame to thoſe Subſcribers who may be found entitled to them.

Thirty fifth.—In the event of the death of a Subſcriber, before becoming eligible to an annuity without leaving legitimate iſſue, the repreſentatives of ſuch Subſcriber ſhall receive the amount of the Subſcriptions, whenever a diviſion of the Funds may take place, as deſcribed in the 46th Article, or the proportion of them according to the deceaſed's Subſcription.

Thirty-ſixth.—In the event of the death of a Subſcriber, before he became eligible to an annuity, leaving a Wife and Children (whether or not he has Subſcribed upon his Wife's life) immediate proviſion ſhall be made for them in the following manner: ſhould the Subſcriber's death happen within the period of the firſt five years of the Subſcription, one fourth part of the annuity, eſtabliſhed for each claſs, by the 21ſt Article, ſhall immediately be granted to the Widow and Children: and ſhould the death happen in any of the ſucceeding years, one twentieth part of the original annuity ſhall be added thereto, according to the following Table.

Year in which the Subſcriber's death may happen	Firſt Claſs	Second Claſs	Third Claſs	Fourth Claſs
In the courſe of the firſt 5 years.	*l* 100	*l* 75	*l* 50	*l* 25
6th year	*l* 120	*l* 90	*l* 60	[illegible]
7th year	*l* 140	*l* 105	*l* 70	*l* 35
8th year	*l* 160	*l* 120	[illegible]	[illegible]
9th year	*l* 180	*l* 135	[illegible]	45
10th year	*l* 200	*l* 150	[illegible]	50
11th year	*l* 220	*l* 165	*l* 110	55
12th year	*l* 240	*l* 180	*l* 120	60
13th year	*l* 260	*l* 195	*l* 130	65
14th year	*l* 280	*l* 210	*l* 140	70
15th year	*l* 300	*l* 225	*l* 150	75
16th year	*l* 320	*l* 240	*l* 160	80
17th year	*l* 340	*l* 255	*l* 170	*l* 85
18th year	*l* 360	*l* 270	*l* 180	*l* 90
19th year	*l* 380	*l* 285	*l* 190	*l* 95
20th year.	*l* 400	*l* 300	*l* 200	*l* 100

Thirty-ſeventh.—On the Ma[illegible]ge [illegible] Death of the Widow, ſhould ſhe have [illegible] five [illegible]dren, three-fourths of the Annuity, [illegible] which [illegible] may have been entitled from her huſ[illegible]d's d[illegible] will devolve to thoſe children and c[illegible]inue t[illegible] paid, to them or to their guardian[illegible]til each child ſhall have attained the age of [illegible] years. Thus, ſuppoſe the Widow's annuity, [illegible]ing to her, by her huſband's death, to be 3[illegible]. Sterling, on her death or [illegible]rriage three-[illegible]ths of it, or 225*l*. Sterlin[illegible] will devolve [illegible]er five children, and eac[illegible]ild will receive [illegible]. Sterling. But, ſhould th[illegible]dow have left o[illegible] child then only one-[illegible] part of the thre[illegible]arths of that Annuity wi[illegible]volve to that chi[illegible]: if two children, then two-fifths, and ſo on, for five children.

Thirty-eighth.—The portion of the Annuity devolving to a child according to the above Regulations ſhall in the event of the death of ſuch child before attaining the age of twenty-one years, lapſe to the Funds of the Society.

Thirty-ninth.—Should the widow have left more than five children, their ſituation will be taken into the conſideration of the Directors, in the view to afford ſuch encreaſe of Annuity as the majority of the General Meeting may ſee proper and determine.

Fortieth.—In caſe the Subſcriber, at his death, leave only legitimate children, then three-fourths of the amount of the Annuity that would have devolved to the widow had ſhe been living, will be paid to the children, or their guardians, in equal proportions as before mentioned.

Forty-firſt.—Illegitimate children are excluded from all Proviſion by the Inſtitution.

Forty-ſecond.—In the event of the death of a married woman before ſhe has become eligible to the Annuity for which her huſband has ſubſcribed, the family of the huſband will become entitled to the ſame proviſions which are ſpecified in the 38th Article.

Forty-third.—In the event of the huſband's death, after having received the Annuity to which he became entitled by ſeniority of claim, leaving his wife deſtitute, and unable to continue the Payments of the Subſcriptions on her life, made by the huſband, ſhe ſhall be entitled to receive an Annuity during her life, according to the length of her Subſcription, agreeably to the proviſions eſtabliſhed by the table of the 34th Article.

Forty-fourth.—That Certificates be produced by the Annuitants of every deſcription or their Repreſentatives, agreeably to the following forms, for the ſatisfaction of the Agents of the Society, before the quarterly Payments due on their Annuities can be made to them. The Certificates will be required to be made upon oath, and before a Magiſtrate.

Form of Certificate for the Huſband.

I , a Member of the Madras Annuity Society, and poſſeſſed of an Annuity granted to me, upon my life, by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Said Society, of the ſum of Pounds Sterling, under the regulations of that Inſtitution, do hereby make oath, that I am now a Reſident at ; and entitled to receive, by myſelf or Repreſentative, the quarterly payment of Pounds, due to me on the

Sworn on this day of before me.

Form of Certificate for the Wife, for an Annuity on her Life alone.

I the Wife of
deceaſed late a Member &c. &c. &c.

Form of a Certificate for the Wife, for one-fourth of an Annuity devolving to her by her Huſband's Death, before he became entitled to that Annuity.

I the Wife of
deceaſed late a Member of the Madras Annuity Society and poſſeſſed of one fourth ſhare of an Annuity of Pounds devolved to the Family of the ſaid Deceaſed, and granted by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the ſaid Society, during my Life, under the regulations of that Inſtitution do hereby make oath &c.

Form of a Certificate for the Guardian of a Child.

I the Guardian of
the of , deceaſed, late a Member of the Madras Annuity Society and entitled to the Portion of an Annuity of Pounds, which devolved to the Wife of at his Deceaſe, under the regulations of that Inſtitution do hereby make oath that the ſaid is, at this moment, living and reſiding at , and entitled to receive by or Repreſentative, the Quarterly Payment of Pounds Sterling, due on the to the ſaid

Sworn &c.

Forty-fifth.—That the duration of this Inſtitution be confined to twenty years from its eſtabliſhment.

Forty-ſixth.—That, at the expiration of the term of twenty years, the Society ſhall proceed progreſſively to wind up i[illegible] [illegible]es making proviſion for the Annuities then [illegible]

Forty-ſeventh.—That after the [illegible] above-mentioned the remaining Subſcrib[illegible] who have not received annuities, ſhall be p[illegible] with them, according to the claſſes to which they may belong, and to their ſeniority of claim, progreſ-

ti.ely as the Funds ſhall become diſengaged from he lap.. of exiſting annuities: and theſe funds ſhall af.er the proviſion of an annuity to every remaining Subſcriber, be divided among the Subſcribers, to is Inſtitution, or to their repreſentatives in proportion to their reſpective depoſits and as thoſe Funds may become free by means of the gradual lapſes of the annuities granted.

Forty eighth.—The direction of the affairs of the Society will be placed under the management of Directors conſiſting of 13 Perſons choſen annually at the general meetings of the Subſcribers, of whom any 5 may form a quorum, for the diſpatch of buſineſs. Six of theſe Directors ſhall be taken from among the Subſcribers to the 1ſt Claſs, 4 from thoſe of the 2d Claſs, 2 from thoſe of the 3d Claſs: and one from thoſe of the 4th Claſs: the Subſcribers in each claſs chooſing their Directors.

Forty-ninth.—In the event of the death of a Director, or of his abſence for three months from Madras, the vacancy ſhall be filled up by the nomination of the Majority of the Directors for the remainder of the year.

Fiftieth.—Any five of the Directors will meet at the Agent's Office whenever it may be neceſſary for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

Fifty-firſt.—A quarterly meeting of the Directors will be regularly convened by the Agent.

Fifty-ſecond.—That the 13 Directors elect, every year, from their own body, a Chairman and Deputy Chairman, whoſe functions are to continue for twelve months: and the ſame perſons cannot be elected to fill thoſe ſituations for the enſuing year.

Fifty-third,—Government have been pleaſed to permit the perſons filling the ſituations of the Chief Secretary, the Accountant General, and the Sub-Treaſurer, for the time being, to act as permanent Truſtees of the Funds of the Society, with the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

Fifty fourth.—The Details of the management of the affairs of the Society ſhall be conducted by an Agent and Secretary, under the controul of the Directors.

Fifty-fifth.—That an eſtabliſhment of Native ſervants be provided under the Orders of the Directors.

Fifty ſixth.—A Counſel and Solicitor ſhall be permanently retained as the legal adviſer and Conveyance, to the Society.

Fifty ſeventh.—The charge of each Deed or conveyance of annuity, which will be prepared by the Solicitor to the Society, ſhall be defrayed by the annuitant: and every other Law charge be borne by the Funds.

Fifty-eighth.—The expenſes incurred in the management of the affairs of the Society ſhall be borne by each claſs in proportion to the extent of its reſpective Fund.

Fifty-ninth.—The Deeds of annuity, prepared by the Solicitor to the Society, ſhall be executed by the Chairman, and Deputy Chairman, of the direction for the time being.

Sixtieth.—A reſpectable Houſe of India Agency in London, ſhall be appointed as agents to the Society for the Payment of annuities in London upon the uſual charge of commiſſion.

Sixty-firſt.—A general meeting of the Subſcribers will be convened on the commencement of every year, on giving 7 days notice in writing to be circulated by the Secretary.

Sixty-ſecond.—A Majority of the votes of the mem[illegible] at the annual, quarterly and occaſional meetings, are to deter[illegible] queſtions ſubmitted to them, and in caſes of equality of votes the preſident to have the caſting vote, an exception to this rule is eſtabliſhed by the 66th article.

Sixty third.—Minutes of the proceedings of the meetings of the Directors and Subſcribers to be recorded by the Agent and Secretary, and to be Signed by the members preſent.

Sixty fourth.—Ten Subſcribers in any one claſs may call a general meeting, upon an application to the Directors, for the diſcuſſion of any queſtion regarding the particular claſs to which ſuch Subſcribers may belong: and 15 days previous notice in writing to be given by the Secretary, mentioning particularly in the ſummons the purpoſe of the meeting.

Sixty fifth.—Any Subſcriber may inſpect the Books and Regiſters of the Society, at the Agent's office, at any time between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

Sixty ſixth.—The Subſcribers may alter and amend the regulations of the Society, on the determination of a majority of three fourths of the Subſcribers preſent, in each claſs, at a general meeting conv[illegible] by a ſpecial Summons. But it is exp[illegible] ſtipulated and declared that it is not in the power of the whole Body of Subſcribers united together to alter the Fundamental principles of the Inſtitution as they are expreſſed in the 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 15th, 20th, 21ſt, 22d, 23d, 24th, 36th, 47th, and 53d articles, which ſhall remain immutable during the exiſtence of the Inſtitution.

AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The Regulation for the infantry-manœuvres has produced a great ſenſation in the Army. It has lately been printed, and contains ſixty-eight pages in quarto. It is particularly diſtinguiſhed by its ſimplicity and clearneſs. The following is the order of the day given out by the Archduke Charles with relation to it.—

ORDER OF THE ARMY.

"Convinced of the neceſſity of fixing and eſtabliſhing, on ſimple principles, a ſyſtem of exerciſe for the ſoldier, I reſolved to draw up and publiſh a regulation on the ſubject, for the Imperial and Royal Infantry. I therefore recommend to all General Officers, to Brigadiers, and principally to all commandants of corps of Infantry, to make themſelves familiar with the contents of this new *ordonnance*, in all their extent; to diffuſe, with every poſſible zeal and care, among the troops, the ſpirit and the letter of theſe inſtructions; and to make the officers feel how much care has been taken to throw out every thing ſuperfluous and of little importance. I alſo think myſelf authorized to hope, that none of the points which it contains will be omitted or treated with neglect; and to attain the ſubject of general uniformity, it will be watched with the moſt ſevere attention, and under the perſonal reſponſibility of the offender, that no perſon ever depart, under any pretext, from the literal ſenſe, or introduce any arbitrary change; and that the troops be never diverted from their true inſtruction by acceſſary manœuvres, as uſeleſs as inconſiſtent. The education of the ſoldier ſhould tend to unfold his natural ſtrength, to facilitate his movements, and to make him expert in the management of his arms. This object ſhould never be loſt ſight of; and whatever tends to place him at a diſtance, or to render it more difficult of attainment, ought to be rejected.—Immediately upon receiving this regulation, the Commandants of Regiments will exactly conform to it; and will prepare their troops for movements more extended, more important, and made with the largeſt diviſions; ſuch as will be preſcribed to them in the ſequel.

(Signed) ARCHDUKE CHARLES,

"*Vienna, May* 15, 1806. "Generaliſſimo"

The following is the introduction to the Regulation:—

"The education of the ſoldier forms the firſt baſis of all the advantages that can be derived from an army, and becomes, by conſequence, the firſt preparation for the exerciſe of the art of war. The unity of concert is the object at which it aims. Uniformity of principles, intelligence, ſimplicity; a conviction of the neceſſity and importance of the object propoſed; a knowledge of men; the uſe of all thoſe ſecret reſources which ſharpen the ſpirit; anticipation and complaiſance for the wiſhes of good ſoldiers; inexhauſtible patience towards the weak; application, ardent and inceſſant, directed upon the indifferent; ſeverity, in ſhort to the negligents,—theſe are the reſources which enable us to reach this object. Their juſt and ſuitable employment ſuppoſe among officers of all ranks, thoſe qualities and that knowledge, which they will never communicate unleſs they poſſeſs themſelves. The preſent ſyſtem of inſtructions contains directions by which the ſoldier ſhould be exerciſed in the uſe of his arms, ſhould be enabled to aſſiſt in perfecting the concert of the whole, to enable him to defend his own perſon and to deſtroy his enemy.

By their exact obſervation, the officer of confined capacity will anſwer at leaſt to a part of his profeſſion; while thoſe of a more extenſive capacity will find a ſure landmark, by which they may regulate their conceptions, and prepare themſelves to about in a more extenſive field. Every kind of bad treatment, all violence in the inſtruction of the ſoldier, are ſeverely prohibited, brutality is uſually the proof of ignorance; it annihilates the principle of honour, which is the ſoul of a ſoldier lazineſs, bad inclinations, obſtinancy, doubtleſs merit puniſhment; this corrects, that [illegible]olts. It is neceſſary that the fatigues of the military life ſhould become familiar to the ſoldier; it is neceſſary that he ſhould learn to know and to appreciate the neceſſity which there is, that he ſhould learn, as well as the inevitable ſeverity of diſcipline, his ſoul ſhould be elevated; and it is not as a culprit, but with an attitude becoming, firm, and military, that he ſhould appear before his officers. Thus only will he become proud of his condition, inſtead of regarding it as an inſupportable yoke. On this account it is neceſſary, by conſtant cares for his preſervation, to inſpire him with the love of his Sovereign, and to lead him by the force of example, to an entire obedience to his ſuperiors; for it is only by the ſolid concatenation of all the parts, that the perfection of concert can be reached. From the time that the young ſoldier ſhall have taken his oath, and ſhall have well weighed the importance of this act, as well as the extent of the obligation which it impoſes, it will be neceſſary to begin by giving him, ſo to ſpeak, a new moral education, and a true idea of the honourable profeſſion which he has juſt embraced. Care will be taken frequently to rehearſe and to explain to him in his native language, the articles of war and of ſervice which ſhould regulate his conduct. Beſides this there will be given to him, by way of Mentor, an old ſoldier of ſound judgment, who will explain to him, in a friendly and complaiſant manner, the cares which he ought to beſtow on his body, on the propriety of his appearance, on his dreſs, on his equipment, on the management of his arms, which are the firſt and moſt eſſential decorations of the ſoldier. In this way it muſt be expected, that independently of expertneſs in the uſe of arms, the young ſoldier will acquire that eaſy and military air, as diſtant from rudeneſs and want of politeneſs, as from ſtiffneſs and awkwardneſs."

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board his Majeſty's ſhip Superb, on her paſſage from Jamaica:—"Having given you theſe additional particulars of the action of St. Domingo, I muſt now beg leave to relate an anecdote of an Engliſh game-cock. You muſt know, then, that on the Superb's poop-deck was a large wooden fabric forming an oblong hollow ſquare, and ſo conſtructed that the upper apartments ſerved for marine arms, and the lower for poultry: now, it happened in the very hotteſt of the battle, whilſt we were cloſely engaged with the three-decker (L'Imperiale) that a 12 pounder double-headed ſhot broke through this uſeful compound ſtructure, deſtroying no leſs than 27 ſtand of arms, as it ſince appeared, and making terrible havoc among the feathered race: ſplinters, bayonets, and broken muſkets, &c. &c. prevailed in all directions. When, lo! from the midſt of this "confuſion worſe confounded," up ſprung this gallant cock, till then "unknown to Fame," and perched on the ſpanker-boom, he crowed exultingly. Another ſhot cutting the boom in two cloſe at his feet, now drove him from his poſt. Indignantly retreating a few paces aft on the broken poop, again he fixed his ſtand; and thence, ever and anon, was heard his clarion voice to ſound amid the "din of war." This appears ſtrange, you will ſay, and yet it is not altogether ſingular.—A circumſtance nearly ſimilar, I have heard, took place in the Marlborough on the memorable firſt of June, 1794: I ſay *nearly* ſimilar, becauſe, in that inſtance, the bold bird was *found*, though not *ſafe*—whereas, our little hero was found, on examination, to have received many ſevere contuſions, and to have *loſt an eye* ere he extricated himſelf from the melancholy ruins of his fallen houſe, and the ſad wreck of his mangled meſſmates. Hardly had the battle ceaſed, when ſome of the brave men whoſe dangers he had thus ſhared, introduced him to our notice, with an earneſt requeſt to ſave him from the dire hand of our poulterer. Soon we ſaw him careſſed by all, and decorated with rings and ribbons.—*Never* is he to die the death ſo common to his kind—and this he ſeems to know; for ſo perfectly tame is he become that he will perch and crow on one's arm, feed from the hand, and even admit, without fear, of being fondled like the gentleſt lap-dog. So much for our favourite bold chanticleer."

Mr. Beatty, ſurgeon of the Victory, (ſays a late London paper,) has had the ball, which was the inſtrument of death to the late Lord Nelſon, ſet in gold and chryſtals. The fringe of the epaulet is yet hanging to it. Two thouſand guineas have been offered him for it, but he refuſed!

MR. PITT, BORN IN FRANCE.

The Journal d'Angers ſtates, in a paragraph upon Mr. Pitt's death, that he was born at Angers, and was nurſed there for ſome months during the ſtay which his father, the Earl of Chatham, made at that town. [*Paris Argus.*]

FASHIONS for Auguſt.

WALKING DRESSES.—A ſhort dreſs of white muſlin, with work or lace let in round the bottom; the front of the dreſs made ſtrait acroſs the boſom and trimmed with work or lace; the back and ſleeves to correſpond. A Spaniſh cloak drawn in the back, and trimmed all round with work; a quilling of lace round the neck. Straw hat turned up all round, and ornamented with a flower in front. A walking dreſs of cambric muſlin, with a puffing of muſlin round the bottom; the dreſs made high in the neck, with a collar; the front quite plain over the boſom; pocket holes, and bottom of the back, trimmed with a frill. Bonnet of pink ſilk covered with lace; quilling of white net round the front and crown. Slate-coloured ſhoes.

HEAD DRESSES.—Cap of white lace, trimmed with blue ribbon, and ornamented with a blue flower. Cap of lace and lilac. Cap of thin muſlin and plaited ribbon, with a deep lace round the front, and trimmed with bows of white ribbon. Cap of net, trimmed with pink ribbon, and ornamented with a pink wreath. Bonnet of lavender-coloured ſilk, covered with ſpider web, and trimmed with lavender-coloured ſilk.

OBSERVATIONS.—The prevailing colours are lilac, pink, lavender and ſtraw. Morning dreſſes continue to be made of a walking length, trimmed with lace or work. Lace, in particular, is ſtill univerſally introduced in dreſſes of every deſcription. The long Spaniſh cloak is much worn. Fancy hats and bonnets, of various colours, are general.

America.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. PRINTER,

Though it is unuſual for women to concern themſelves with politics, yet I have lately heard ſo much converſation on that ſubject by men, who applaud the pacific meaſures of our government, and deprecate war as the worſt of evils, that I have been induced to read your paper, which comes to our houſe; and to expreſs to you my diſapprobation of the doctrines it inculcates. Some of your correſpondents appear to be ſuch pacific creatures, that they would extirpate war, and I ſuppoſe annihilate the profeſſion of arms: a profeſſion that has been eſteemed honorable in all ages, and honored by the greateſt men the world has produced. Aboliſh warfare! Bleſs me, I have not common patience with the men that teach ſuch a ſilly doctrine. Why if there were neither ſoldiers nor ſailors, life I am ſure would become ſtagnant, and the world would be deprived of half its charms.

There would be no more news of great battles and glorious victories, no more accounts of the great achievements of admirals and generals; and then Mr. Printer you might ſell your types and preſſes, for there would not be any occaſion for newſpapers. There would be no opportunities for the men to immortalize their names; and I am ſure there would be but few men that my ſex would conſider as worthy of huſbands. And pray let me aſk you what would become of the children of genteel people if warfare were to be aboliſhed? Half of them could not be honorably ſettled in life; for there are already enough that follow the learned profeſſions of law, phyſic and divinity. I ſuppoſe your correſpondents would have them to be plodding tradeſman or merchants.

But if warfare were to be aboliſhed, the world would be ſoon over-run with inhabitants, what would have been the ſtate of Europe, now if the European governments had not wiſely produced war every ſeven years or ſo? Why there would not have been room for the people to ſtand, and as it is Europe is too thickly peopled; hence Europeans are coming yearly to America; and here will ſoon be too many inhabitants if the doctrine of your correſpondents ſhould prevail. Our late Mediterranean expedition, the accounts of which I have read in your paper, has immortalized ſome of our dear Americans, and rendered the ſurvivors worthy of the charms of the American fair. Somers, Wadſworth and Iſrael and many more are immortalized, and Sterrett, who boaſted of killing men for looking *pale*, has acquired great glory.

I learn from converſations I have overheard that a war with Spain has been talked of, which, if it ſhould take place, will make a fine opening for our countrymen to ſignalize themſelves, and to acquire honor and wealth.

We ſhould then ſoon have to boaſt of as great men as France or England, and our country would appear reſpectable to European powers.

I hope a war will take place, and that a large army will ſoon be raiſed: for I am charmed with the appearance of a ſoldier—The glittering ſword and epaulette, and the tall plume are ſuch elegant ornaments! and the very name of a ſoldier is a paſſport to the beſt circles. It is true that ſome may be killed in battle, but then to die fighting is honorable, and room is made for the promotion of gallant young men. Dear Mr. Printer, do publiſh this letter in your paper, for I think when your correſpondents read it they will alter their opinions and write for war.

CLARISSA.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

On the 5th Auguſt, William Sydney, Eſq. of Glouceſter Terrace, New Road, to Miſs A. Berger, daughter of John Berger, Eſq. of St. Georges Eaſt.

On the 5th Auguſt, J. A. Shulter Eſq. of Horſlydown, to Miſs Pigeon, eldeſt daughter of H. Pigeon, Eſq, of the Borough.

EUROPE BIRTH.

On the 28th July the Lady of George Louther Thompſon Eſq. of a ſon.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 1ſt Auguſt, John Adam, Eſq. of Rotherhithe in conſequence of his having been thrown out of his chair and breaking his leg the laſt day of Lewes Races.

On the 9th Auguſt at Ramſgate, Henry Creſſwell, Eſq, of St. Mary, Cornhill London, in his 64th year.

At his appartments, in John ſtreet, St. James-Square, Mr. Winkfield, Yeoman of the Month to his Majeſty.

Lately, in the 51ſt year of his age, greatly and ſeverely lamented by a numerous and reſpectable acquaintance, George Partis, Eſq. of Quickbury, in the pariſh of——Eſſex; a gentleman of a ſound underſtanding and inflexible integrity, and a moſt valuable and uſeful member of ſociety.

At Hackney, Mrs. Hardy, wife of William Hardy, Eſq. after a painful and lingering illneſs.

On the 4th Auguſt in Mancheſter Square, Mrs. Melliſh, widow of Chas. Melliſh Eſq. of Blyth, county of Nottingham.

At Lambeth W. Grimſtone Eſq. Brother to Admiral Goodall.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Landaff, died lately at Swanſea—His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his Title and Eſtate by his ſon, Lord Mathew, M. P. for the county of Tipperary; of courſe there is a vacancy in the repreſentation of that county.

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MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

VOLUME XXIII. FRIDAY January 16, 1807. NUMBER 1110.

Additional Heads of Intelligence received by the Overland Despatch.

It appears, by the papers lately received, that on the formation of the confederacy of the Rhine, under the protection of Bonaparte, the King of Prussia proposed a similar Confederacy of the Northern States of Germany, under his protection, and armed for its defence. This was not approved of by the French Emperor, who can brook no power in Europe but his own. He immediately sent a demand to Prussia to disarm, which being equivalent to an order to receive the French yoke, was not complied with. On this disobedience to his commands, Bonaparte set out for Munich to head the army meant to invade the Prussian dominions. Bernadotte and Mortier are advancing to Wurzburgh. Bonaparte has ordered a levy of 50,000 troops. On the other hand the armies of Prussia are in the field, Russia has promised to assist her with all her force, and ordered an additional levy of 150,000 men. The next packet will probably bring us the first news of the awful shock between the French and Prussian powers.

The part to be taken by Austria may be judged of from the State Paper signed at Vienna on the 6th August and published in the Moniteur of the 14th of the same month, containing the formal Resignation of the Emperor of Germany of that ancient title, and confining himself to his title of Emperor of Austria; by which Act Bonaparte becomes the Senior Emperor by some months. The Emperor Francis speaks of this Act as only one of the natural consequences of the Treaty of Presburgh.

The New Confederation of the Rhine has received its intended form. There are to be two Assemblies, the one of Kings the other of Princes. The Elector Arch-Chancellor, with the title of Prince Primate is to be Chief of the Assembly of Kings. The Electoral Prince of Baden, the Duke of Berg and Cleves, the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt are to receive the title of Grand-Duke Royal Highness, with royal honors.

When France brings into the field 200,000 men the confederation of the Rhine brings 63,000.

The Arch Chancellor is to have Frankfort, where the Federative states are to meet.

It is said that France has demanded the Provinces of Murcea and Biscay from Spain introducing them as a Principality for his brother Jerome. The former of them contains the Port of Carthagena. Spain is to be otherwise indemnified.

A considerable fleet containing the Troops for Sicily, and those for another expedition has sailed from England. Lord St. Vincent has left Brest, some say to accompany it, and others to take a fleet of observation up the Straits. He was to shift his flag from the Defiance into the Hibernia.

PARLIAMENT prorogued to the 9th. October.

Miranda had arrived at Trinidad after the loss of his two small ships. He had again sailed for the Caraccas, having been reinforced by a few Volunteers from Trinidad.

Sir John Borlase Warren, had reached Barbadoes in his quest of Jerome's fleet on the 12th July, and was off St. Bartholemews on the the 14.

3 per cent consols on the 22th August, were at 63 ⅜ ⅛—Omnium at 8, 7¼, 8¼ 7½.

The news of Lord Lauderdale's expected return lowered omnium from 10¼ to 5¼.

The London papers of the 15th August, mention that the Sir Stephen Lushington, Earl Spencer, with the transports from Portsmouth; supposed to be for the Cape, under convoy of the Resistance, and Prevoyante had put into Plymouth.

Dr. Jackson is said to be about to proceed to India with the appointment of Inspector General of Hospitals.

Colonel Mackenzie of the 78th has been appointed Governor of Alderney, and has set out for that place.

News of Mungo Park are said to be received subsequent to the time when he was reported to have been murdered by the natives.

The Rev. Wm. Eales took the usual oath on being appointed one of the Chaplains on the Bengal establishment.

Lady Henry Fitzgerald, created Baroness Noos.

Presentation to his Majesty—Sir John Anstruther, on his return from Madras.

Bengal Appointment.—Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq. Provisional Councillor at Fort William.

EAST INDIA.

AUGUST 20,—A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the ship Taunton Castle, of 1198 tons, was taken up for a voyage to India.

JULY 31,—A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain John Macintosh, of the ship Union, took his final leave of the Court, previous to departing for Madras and Bengal.

The extra ships General Stuart, Travers, Carmarthen, and Devaynes, were taken up, in addition to the ships of the present season, and appointed to be afloat the 29th August.

AUGUST 2d—The despatches for Bombay were finally closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, viz. the Sir Stephen Lushington, Capt. Gray; Earl Spencer, Capt. G. Heming.

Despatches were also closed for Bengal, and sent off to the Margaret packet, which is expected to sail immediately for that Presidency.

AUGUST 13th—A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned ships were thus stationed, viz. Devaynes, Capt. Rogers, for Madras and Bengal;—Travers, Capt. Sanders, and Carmarthen, Captain ——— for Bombay.

The ships Alfred, of 1189 tons, and the Nottingham, of 1152 tons, were also taken up for two additional voyages.

The Honorable Company's ships Earl Spencer, and Sir Stephen Lushington sailed for Bombay on the 20th of August, they were to be followed by the Travers and Carmathen.

Passengers by Sir Stephen Lushington.—Lieut. C. Cunningham, Mr. C. Cockney, Capt. Lukin; Mrs. Cunningham and Miss Lloyd, Mrs. Elizabeth Lukin, Master George Lukin, and Miss Emelia Dundas.

Passengers by Earl Spencer.—Mr. G. Sotheby Writer, Capt. J. Lushington, Lieut. R. Heming, Capt. A. Frith, Mrs. and Miss Frith, Mr. G. J. Gordon, Assistant Surgeon, Mrs. Ross, Miss s Sanford, N. Kitson, and J. and E. Ker. For Madras, Mr. R. Gray, Cadet.

GIBRALTAR.

JUNE 29.—General Fox, with his wife and daughters, sailed this morning on board the Orion, for Sicily, where he goes to take the command of the troops.

The convoy from Ireland, with the Hanoverian brigade on board for this garrison; and the Chiffonne frigate, from [illegible] ah, with Sir John Moor, and Generals Sherbrooke and Mackenzie, arrived about two hours after General Fox sailed.

The Spanish government has issued orders to put 13 regiments of infantry, 2 of artillery, and 12 of militia, on the footing of war, but the destination of these troops is not known. Many are the conjectures in which people indulge upon this subject, the least probable of which is certainly a rupture with France. Not but that there are sufficient grounds for it. The unworthy usage which the Spanish Monarch has lately to bear from Bonaparte for having ventured to intercede in behalf of the King of Naples, and hesitated to subscribe the required renunciation to his rights to that Throne? The obligation imposed upon him to continue at war with England, however ruinous that war may prove: the imperious command so recently laid upon him to break with Sweden, though the melancholy condition of the Spanish commerce rendered her friendship more necessary to Spain than ever; and, finally the heavy tributes which are exacted from him, while his army and navy are left without pay, and almost every class of his subjects are reduced to the greatest stress? All these would certainly warrant a rupture; but nothing of the kind can be expected. Bonaparte's Diplomatic Aid-de-camp (Duroc) is at this very moment on an extraordinary mission at Madrid, and the Spanish Government appears to be even lost to [illegible] sense of its degradation. Others suppose, t[illegible]t the regulars are to be employed in expedit[illegible]s beyond the seas, while the militia will d[illegible]heir duty in the interior; and this opinion [illegible] corroborated by the order sent to the [illegible]mander of the Cadiz Squadron to hold t[illegible]n readiness to sail, at a moment's w[illegible]ing, with his eight sail, however manned; and by the well known want in which Spanish America stands of assistance from the Mother Country. But, on the other hand, how could the Spanish Government think of exposing a part of its army, and the remnants of its navy, to almost certain destruction, informed as it is, that Lord Collingwood is at the mouth of the harbour from which the expedition must sail, and that the Atlantic is covered with our fleets?—The third opinion, which sends these troops to Portugal to garrison the sea ports from which it is intended to exclude the English ships, is the least unlikely; and we should not be surprised, that the King had consented to the measure, however contrary to his inclinations, to prevent the State of his son-in-law being over-run with French troops.

On the 5th instant, the Chiffonne frigate, with General Moore, &c. sailed from this place for Sicily; De Roll's regiment went from this place in the transports, under convoy of the Chiffonne.

Six of the Garrison Brigade attempted to desert last night from the garrison—one was dashed to pieces in the attempt, one made his escape, and four were taken prisoners.

The garrison is perfectly healthy, and there has been no appearance of the pestilential fever any where in Spain this summer. But we have received accounts, within these few days, of the plague having broke out at Tunis on the coast of Africa, in consequence of which a rigid quarantine is imposed on all vessels in that neighbourhood.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, August 15.—The Moniteur of the 14th inst. contains the following most important and affecting state paper, being

The Resignation of the high Office of Emperor of Germany, by Francis, Emperor of Austria.

VIENNA, AUGUST 7.

" WE FRANCIS SECOND, &C.

" Since the Peace of Presburgh all our attention and all our care have been employed to fulfil with scrupulous fidelity all the engagements contracted by that Treaty, to preserve to our subjects the happiness of Peace, to consolidate every where the amicable relations happily re-established, waiting to discover whether the changes caused by the Peace, would permit us to perform our important duties, as Chief of the Germanic Empire, conformably to the capitulation of election.

" The consequences, however, which ensued from some articles of the Treaty of Presburgh, immediately after its publication, and which still exist, and those events generally known, which have since taken place in the Germanic Empire, have convinced us that it will be impossible, under these circumstances, to continue the obligations contracted by the capitulation of election, and even, if, in reflecting on these political relations, it were possible to imagine a change of affairs, the Convention of the 12th of July, signed at Paris, and ratified by the contracting Parties, relative to an entire separation of several considerable States of the Empire, and their peculiar confederation, has entirely destroyed every such hope.

" Being thus convinced of the impossibility of being any longer enabled to fulfil the duties of our Imp[illegible] functions, we owe it to our principles and [illegible]our duty, to renounce a crown which was only [illegible]aluable in our eyes, whilst we were able to en[illegible]y the confidence of the Electors, Princes, and [illegible]ner States of the Germanic Empire, and to pe[illegible]orm the duties which were imposed upon us. We declare, therefore, by these Presents, th[illegible] we, considering as dissolved the ties which h[illegible] hitherto attached us to the States of the Gerr[illegible]c Empire, that we considering as extinguish[illegible]by the consideration of the States of the Rhi[illegible] the charge in chief of the Empire; and that [illegible] considering ourselves thus acquitted c[illegible] duties towards the Germanic Empire, [illegible]esig[illegible] Imperial Crown, and the Imperial G[illegible]ern[illegible] We absolve, at the same time, the [illegible]ctors [illegible]nces, and States, and all that belong the E[illegible]e, particularly the Members of the [illegible]preme [illegible]bunal, and other Magistrates of the [illegible]pire, [illegible] those duties by which they were [illegible]ited t[illegible] as the legal chief of the Empire, ac[illegible]rding [illegible]e constitution.

" W[illegible]o absolve all our German Provinces [illegible] St[illegible]f the Empire from their reciprocal [illegible]y to[illegible] as the Germanic Empire, and we de[illegible] in incorporating them with our Austrian [illegible] as Emperor of Austria, and in preserving th[illegible] these amicable relations subsisting with the [illegible]ghbouring Powers and States, that they should attain that height of prosperity end happiness which is the end of all our desires and the object of our dearest wishes.

" Done at our residence, under our Imperial Seal.

Vienna, the 6th August, 1806. FRANCIS."

This is followed by the following Address in the subsequent *Moniteur*:—

VIENNA, August 8.

" WE FRANCIS SECOND, &C.

" In abdicating the Imperial Government of the Empire, we, considering it as the last effort of our care, and as an absolute duty, do express thus publickly a desire equally reasonable and just, that the persons who have hitherto been employ-

ed in the adminiſtration of juſtice and in diplomatic and other affairs, for the good of the whole Empire, and for the ſervice of the Chief of the Empire, ſh uld be ſuitably provided for.

" The care which all the States of the Empire took of thoſe perſons who loſt their places by the affair of the Indemnity in 1803, induces us to hope that the ſame ſentiments of juſtice will be extended to thoſe individuals who have hitherto been employed in the general ſervice, who have been choſen in all parts of the Germanic Empire, and many of whom have quitted other profitable places, looking forward to an honourable ſubſiſtence for life, and which ſhould not be wanting to them on account of their fidelity, and the integrity and capacity with which they have executed their functions.

" We have, therefore, taken the reſolution of preſerving to thoſe of our Imperial ſervants, who have hitherto drawn their ſalaries, from our Chamber, the ſame appointments, reſerving to ourſelves to place them in employments in the ſervice of our Hereditary States, and we hope, with ſo much the more confidence, that the Electors, Princes, and States will provide for the Imperil Chamber of Juſtice of the Empire, and the Chancellerie of the chamber of Juſtice, by charging them voluntarily with this expence, as it will be trifling in amount, and will diminiſh every year.

" As to the Chancellerie of the Aulic Council of the Empire, the funds deſtined for its ſupport will be employed to provide for the wants of thoſe individuals who have hitherto drawn from thence their ſalaries, this will ſerve them until other meaſures may be taken.

" Done in our Capital and reſidence of Vienna, under our Imperial Seal, the 6th of Auguſt, 1806.

" FRANCIS."

LONDON August 11.

In addition to the Intelligence reſpecting the French ſquadron in the Weſt Indies, which we give this day, we have the pleaſure to announce, that

ADMIRAL COCHRANE was in ſight of the Enemy on the 4th of July.

At that time the French ſquadron, conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line, and one frigate, was off the iſland of St. Thomas, ſtanding to the weſtward under eaſy ſail. Sir ALEXANDER COCHRANE had with him four ſail of the line, and, we believe, two or three frigates. He would no doubt ſeize any opportunity that occurred to attack the enemy, and the French Commander ſeemed aware of this intention, for he kept his ſquadron in as compact an order as poſſible, apprehenſive that ſome part of it might be cut off. The enemy, we underſtand, ſhewed no diſpoſition to court an engagement, but ſeemed to place himſelf entirely upon the defenſive.—We truſt, that in a few days we ſhall have the ſatisfaction to announce another victory in this quarter.

Jerome Bonaparte.—The ſquadron to which Jerome Bonaparte is attached is once more at ſea. A veſſel is arived at Liverpool from Barbadoes, whence ſhe ſailed on the 8th of July. She brings intelligence, that the French ſquadron which entered Fort Royal, in Martinique, about the middle of June, had left that iſland in two diviſions of three ſail each. The firſt ſlipt out on the 30th June, the ſecond on the 1ſt of July. Admiral Cochrane was ſoon appriſed that the enemy had eſcaped from their lurking place, and had gone in purſuit of them, with four ſail of the line At the time th[illegible] veſſe[illegible] left Barbadoes no intelligence had rea[illegible]d that [illegible]land of the ſquadrons under the comman[illegible] of Sir [illegible]ohn Warren, or Sir Richard Strachan

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The fo[illegible]wing intelligence was on Friday poſted at Lloy[illegible]:—

Lloy[illegible]'s Aug. 1806, Half paſt one, p. m

" *Extr[illegible] of a le[illegible]r from St. Thoma[illegible]'s dated the 9th J[illegible] 1806*

" Laſt Sunday [illegible]th) the French ſ[illegible]adron, with Jerome Bonapa[illegible] on board, paſſed [illegible]s place, and an hour afte[illegible] ſailed Admiral Coch[illegible]e, with four line of batt[illegible] ſhips and [illegible] frigates; but the French ſhewing a diſpoſition to give him battle, he did not wiſh to engage their ſuperior force, and is ſince arrived at Tortola."

Implicit credit is not given to the above letter, Admiral Cochrane muſt have been aware of the enemy's force, and that he ſhould follow them merely to take a peep, and then run away, is not very probable.

LONDON,—*Auguſt* 22.—The public were yeſterday gratified with ſeeing Mr. Fox in his carriage in Hyde Park. He tooke an airing for an hour, and returned without the ſlighteſt feeling of fatigue. It is now happily aſcertained that the operation has ſucceeded. The ſkill with which it was performed, and his own naturally ſtrong conſtitution, give almoſt certain hopes of a perfect recovery. His appetite is good, and his ſtrength is gradually returning.

LONDON,—AUGUST 18.

The Stock exchange has been one continued ſcene of agitation ſince the departure of Lord Lauderdale.—Mr. Baſilico arrived with deſpatches from his Lordſhip on Thurſday morning, and the funds have fluctuated ever ſince in a moſt aſtoniſhing manner.

Omnium have ſunk five per cent. and the impreſſion upon the Stocks has not been leſs ſevere.—The rumours afloat have been various.—It was ſaid that Lord Lauderdale had met with a reception at Paris very contrary from what he expected; that he was uncivilly kept waiting at his Hotel for an audience with M. Talleyrand, and that the French Miniſter, inſtead of appointing an immediate interview, which ſeemed a debt of courteſy, if nothing elſe, fixed a diſtant day for the audience of our Ambaſſador, and betrayed the very reverſe of eagerneſs to ſee him.

A rumour of this nature was very general, and it was believed, in the vulgar phraſe, that Lord Lauderdale would come back with a *flea in his ear.*—Many had already ſent him back, and landed him at Deal about an hour after his Meſſenger.

Our readers will perceive that we give this as a mere report without attaching any credit to it.—That our Miniſters have ruſhed on to a negociation with too much impetuoſity we can readily believe; that a paſſion for peace may have led them to make advances ſomewhat indecorous & abrupt, and to have ſent an Ambaſſador, when they ought to have ſent a Courier, is not difficult to credit; but it would be abſurd not to imagine that ſome baſis of negociation was previouſly laid,—that ſome grounds of diſcuſſion were opened, and the way at leaſt ſufficiently broken to ſecure civilities and attentions to a perſon of the rank and talents of Lord Lauderdale.

But however this may be, it is certain, that, with reſpect to Peace, the public pulſe is in a very equivocal and intermittent ſtate. The tone of the boldeſt predictor is down an Octave at leaſt. Mr. Fox is getting better in vain. The Imagined reception of Lord Lauderdale, has damped the moſt ſanguine partizans of Peace, and of the preſent Miniſtry.

AUGUST 22.

By the laſt French and Hamburgh Papers received, it appears that BONAPARTE has not yet done with Germany. She has again to paſs through the Crucible. In the opinion of her Conqueror, there is yet much droſs remaining.

The laſt finiſh has been put to Auſtrian greatneſs, and Auſtrian independence.

Not only Auſtria, but the whole Empire of Germany, is at the Foot of the Conqueror. That mighty fabric, venerable with the hoar of many centuries, is now upon the ground, and Europe yet trembles with the craſh. That vaſt maſs of heterogeneous principles which formed the public law of Europe, is now overthrown, and ſcattered to the winds of Heaven, by the rude breath of the Deſpot of his age.—A new, a very new ſyſtem is about to be introduced into Germany, a new balance is to be erected, and to be ſupported by all the force of intrigue, and of arms. France is now to hold the ſcales, which Auſtria, and, Pruſſia, once held. BONAPARTE is hereafter to be conſidered the ſole ſource, and reſervoir, of German power.

A great revolution is prepared for Germany. The Treaty of Weſtphalia, and the treaties ſucceeding it, which once ſettled the balances and which, under the name of Imperial conſtitutions, grants and conceſſions of Sovereigns, family compacts and public treaties, guaranteed by the Sovereign Powers of the other European nations, and particularly by France herſelf, gave an equal liberty, ſecurity, and independence to all the States of the Empire,—theſe treaties are now ſo much mouldy parchments; they no longer hold together that independence and equilibrium of power which Europe has long conſidered to be in the eſſence of her ſyſtem of balance and counterpoiſe. A new ſtate of things is commenced.—The Treaty of Weſtphalia is with France, an antiquated fable.—A new principle of alliances and wars is now opened.—France has now broken Germany into many fragments; and from the chaos ſhe has created, ſhe is about to invoke a freſh order and harmony.—She " calls when they are called." They riſe with the " baby brow of ſovereignty." The objects of Bonaparte are plain enough; they are wiſe under circumſtances, and ſuch as a prudent ambition would purſue.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

By ſpecial licence, at her Grace's houſe in Portmann ſquare, John Manners, Eſq. M. P. for Ilcheſter, and ſecond ſon of the Right Honorabie Lady. L. Manners, to her Grace the Ducheſs of Roxburgh. Immediately after the ceremony was performed, the happy pair left town in their poſt carriage for her Grace's ſeat, where they paſſed a few days.

BIRTH.

On Wedneſday morning, in Portland Place, Viſcounteſs Acheſon, of a ſon and heir.

Madras,
Printed by John Young.